The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bill for the Admission of Oregon.

Serious Charges Against the U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

Malfeasance in Office—Misapplication of the Public Moneys, &c.

Probable Reissue of Treasury Notes—Reduction of the Revenue Service—Condition of the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 13.

There is quite a commotion among the especial friends of the Administration in regard to the charges preferred against CHARLES N. PYNE, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, by Mr. MARTIN, his book-keeper. MARTIN has filed with the Department of the Interior charges against PYNE of malfeasance in office, misapplication of public moneys, and violation of the Sub-Treasury law by making his deposits in banks instead of the Sub-treasury, and with paying the expenses of the United States Courts in uncurrent and depreciated paper of the banks of Missouri and other Western States, instead of in gold and silver. He also produced a transcript from the books, showing that in less than four months PYNE has drawn from the public funds and applied to his private purposes more than $7,200, while the limit of his salary for a whole year by law is but $6,000. The charges are made directly and unequivocally, with specifications under each head, and we understand they are sworn to by MARTIN as being true of his own personal knowledge, and accompanied with an offer on his part to prove every one of them by the testimony of other persons.

It is said that, when these charges were made known to the President, he replied that he did not see how he could do anything with them at present, for the reason that, to remove PYNE now would seem to be a confession of the truth of what Judge DOUGLAS had said in regard to the character of some of the public officers in Illinois, and the Chicago *Herald*, BUCHANAN'S especial organ, would be discontinued, that paper being edited by PYNE, and supported by the Marshal's office. The subject is now before the Cabinet for investigation. It is probable that no removal will be made, or steps taken, during this session, for the reasons suggested by the President. It is understood that, if PYNE is not removed, MARTIN will publish the charges and specifications, with the proof.

The United States officials at Chicago all take sides in the controversy, some on one side and some on the other. Dr. LEIB, the special Post-Office Agent in Illinois, takes sides against PYNE. The United States District Attorney has been here several weeks, trying to defend PYNE, cover up his deficiencies, and persuade the Administration to retain him. Threats are made by both sides of terrible disclosures against each other, in the event the President does not sustain their particular men.

The opponents of Tariff modification, after canvassing, believe that they can carry a bill to authorize a reissue of twenty millions in Treasury notes for two years. This calculation includes anticipated aid from the Republicans, abundant experience having established the fact that the Administration can rely upon some assistance from that quarter in any emergency. If Treasury notes are reissued, there is scarcely a possibility of carrying any modification of the Tariff. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Committee on Ways and Means had a protracted and animated meeting this morning.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, had, at a former meeting, offered a resolution that the Tariff bills of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, and of Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, and PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, should be reported in that order in connection with the bill agreed on, authorizing the extension of the Treasury Note law, which motion was voted down.

This morning Mr. PHILLIPS offered a similar motion, reversing the positions of Mr. MORRILL and his own, which was not agreed to, the Republican members voting against it.

The struggle seems to be as to the position of the two bills of Messrs. PHILLIPS and MORRILL, about which they cannot agree.

A motion was made, that Mr. PHELPS might report his Treasury Note bill, without any Tariff proposition, or bill, which was voted out of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS expressed his anxiety that something should be done, and as the members of the Committee could not be expected to assent to things to which they were really unfavorable, he suggested and moved that Mr. MORRILL might take charge of the whole matter, and report to the House that the Committee could not agree, and have it discharged from the consideration of the subject, and let it go before a Select Committee, of which Mr. MORRILL could be Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, said that Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Committee, ought to do this, and moved to substitute his name for that of Mr. MORRILL.

Before a vote was taken on this, the Committee adjourned until Monday morning, the three Opposition members and Mr. PHILLIPS voting against the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 13.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury for organizing the collection districts in the United States reduces the number from about one hundred and thirty-nine to seventy-five. Various ports of entry and delivery are discontinued, and the annual expenses of collecting the revenue reduced $445,356. Of this reduction $117,743 falls upon the City of New-York, as also three hundred and forty of the offices proposed to be discontinued.

The House Committee on Commerce has the communication under consideration, and will, at an early day, report a bill, it is expected, in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation.

In the Senate, it is proposed to dispense with yet a greater number of offices, and to reduce the expense of collecting the revenue $762,492. It is quite probable that the House Committee on Commerce will await the arrival of the Senate bill, in order that, when acting upon the subject, they may have the benefit of the Senate's amendments.

Some of the members fear that Congress may, in its panic, prune away injudiciously, saying that it is well known that, in New-York City, where two-thirds of the revenue is collected at a cost less, by one-third, than the cost of collecting the revenue at perhaps any other port, the present force is inadequate, laborers and messengers now being employed as clerks, &c.

In a recent report of the Senate's Committee on Naval Affairs, it is stated that we not only have fewer guns afloat in proportion to our commercial tonnage, than we had a quarter of a century ago, but that our Navy, in ships and guns, is weaker, in comparison with that of Great Britain, than it was on the close of the War of 1812. In 1857 our entire Navy afloat comprized 29 vessels, carrying 628 guns, and these were scattered all over the globe; while, at the same time, Great Britain had about our own coast 34 vessels carrying 794 guns.

The quantity of coal used by the Navy, since the introduction of it into the service, to the 31st of December, 1858, has been 136,500 tons. The quantity used in the several navy-yards for fifteen years, preceding the 1st of January, 1859, may be stated at 115,250 tons, or an average of 7,683 tons per annum. Of this amount 85,162 tons were procured through the coal agents appointed by the Department in 1851, whose commissions amounted to $18,358. Mr. JAMES POLK and Mr. C. H. HEMTER are the only coal agents at present employed.

The admission of Oregon into the Union was celebrated, last night, by a large concourse of citizens, who, with the Marine Band, serenaded the distinguished friends of the measure, including General LANE, Senator GREEN, and Representatives NICHOLS, SCOTT, STEPHENS, LETCHER, THAYER, COMINS, STEVENSON and ORR, nearly all of whom delivered brief speeches eulogistic of the political event. The President, in response to repeated calls, appeared at a window of the White House. He presumed, he said, from the handsome demonstration that the Oregon bill had passed. He sincerely congratulated them upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious confederacy of Republics, a State, too, situated on the very shores of the Pacific, favored with a fine climate, and an exuberant soil, and filled with tried and noble Democrats. The elevation of Gen. LANE, who had proved himself a gallant soldier in war and a true statesman in peace, was also a fit subject for rejoicing. It was an honor he had fairly deserved by his exertions to bring this new State into the Union. Expansion was in future the policy of our country, and cowards alone feared and opposed it. Thanking him for the honor paid him, the President concluded by calling for "Yankee Doodle," which was performed by the band. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, in another part of the city, declared that whenever he could, he had given the bill a push, and expected next Monday to swear in both Senators. Having been called upon to say something about Cuba, he remarked that we talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing she did it, and talked afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, instead of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, laid at the opening of the British Channel, England would take it in ten days. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He would not rob for it, but would act with any portion of his fellow-citizens in using all honorable means to acquire it.

GAIR'S immense sawing and splitting establishment, with a large amount of wood, situated on the wharf at the foot of Seventeenth-street, was burnt last night. Loss $6,000 to $8,000, on which there was no insurance.

JOHN H. BUTHMAN, an old and highly-respected importer of liquors and cigars, died of pneumonia yesterday. He was a native of Switzerland.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the memorial of GOMEZ & MILLS, of New-York, asking Congress to purchase the patent for their safety fuse train, by which fire may be communicated for an unlimited distance at a velocity only equalled by that of electricity. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. GWIN, of California, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported an amendment to Mr. BRODERICK'S bill for a Pacific telegraph. Referred.

Mr. YULEE of Florida, reported a bill from the Post-Office Committee, that the Postmaster General contract for the conveyance of the mail for the term of ten years, in steamers of suitable speed, between any ports of the United States and Europe, bi-monthly to Liverpool, once a month to Bremen *vid* Southampton, and once a month to Havre, *vid* Southampton, provided the total expense shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars per annum; the Government agreeing to make no new contract, but to give any additional mails required to the same parties at the same rate. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, brought forward his resolution that the President be instructed to request the Heads of Departments to prepare their estimates for 1860, on a basis not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, exclusive of the interest of the public debt, and that that part of the President's Message be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GWIN moved to refer it to a select Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the various Committees.

Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, objected that it was impossible for him to be on such a Committee, as his time was wholly occupied in the Finance Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, Chairman of the Military Committee, mentioned that extensive reductions of expenditure are already proposed by his Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, considered the Army and Navy useless, and was in favor of reducing them fifty per cent.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, supported Mr. JOHNSON'S resolution, and hoped it would receive the support of the Senate, without amendment. The Executive Department had taken the lead in extravagant expenditures. He did not agree with Mr. TRUMBULL that we need no Army or Navy, but was certain that great extravagance exists in their management, especially in the dock-yards.

Mr. DAVIS defended the Army and Navy, and maintained that they were necessary at or near their present strength. Gentlemen have no right to charge extravagance, unless they are prepared to lay their hands on specific acts.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, was prepared to lay his hands not only on extravagance, but on crime. He read from the navy list to show the immense number of naval officers on shore, and the few afloat. He also declaimed against the Army as a gulf which swallows up the revenue.

Mr. DAVIS replied.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, urged that a vote be taken and that the resolution be passed.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, as a point of order, called for the special assignment, namely, the Private Calendar. Twenty gentlemen were ready to spring upon the floor to discuss the resolution. Was it likely that a resolution like this—involving the whole expenditure and policy of the Administration—would be passed without discussion? It was evident that it would be discussed all day before a vote was taken.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. DAVIS. He though that Congress was the proper judge of what was requisite for the country. If nine millions were sufficient for the Army defences of this country in 1850, and seven million for the Navy, they are enough now.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, said the desirability of economy is undeniable; but the only practicable question is, how to accomplish anything in the brief remains of this session. It appeared to him that the best way is to trust the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. HUNTER,) to make any retrenchment that the public service will permit. The Chairman has been for ten or fifteen years the head of that Committee, and knows every item and under what law it is appropriated, and his vigilance is such that no item escapes his attention. Let him say where a reduction can be made, and by next session we will have reports on which to act. It seemed to him (Mr. DOUGLAS) that retrenchment may be made in more than one department—in the Army, Navy and Post Office, especially the last-named. An objection to Mr. GWIN'S proposal for a Committee, composed of Chairmen, is that, as it would be composed of men all of one political side, it would seem like a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. IVERSON here insisted on the special order, which was carried; so the private calendar was taken up, and less than a dozen private bills, and very many, mostly pension, objected to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The House resumed the consideration of the Oregon bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said when Kansas should come here as Oregon has come, peaceably and orderly, and with the consent of her people, he should vote for her immediate admission. But Kansas was not here, while Oregon was. There was no possible connection between the two, and he would not vote to establish any. Both would be Free States. He found Oregon here, and would take the first which came, and vote for her admission. He was opposed to Mr. GROW'S amendment, and to all others which only delayed or embarrassed the bill, but he thanked Mr. GROW and his Republican friends for opposing the Oregon bill. They stood unveiled now, and had squared up and wiped out the Lecompton account of last session.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, related the circumstances attending the formation of the Constitution of Oregon, and earnestly urged the admission, saying that he had no doubt she had over 93,000 white population.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said the admission of Oregon was only a question of time. His colleague, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, had found something to be thankful for. So far as he was concerned, his colleague was welcome to all he could make out of it in Ohio. It was last year decided by the almost united voice of the Democrats that Kansas should not be admitted with a Constitution of her own making without first having her right of representation ascertained by the census. This was recognized and spread on the records of the country as part of the Democratic principles, and there was no escape from it. If Kansas had been admitted under the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, it is very well known that she would have two Republican Senators. All he asked was that when a State came here professing to be free with two Democratic Senators to serve during the next Presidential term, there be meted out to her the same rule as was applied to Kansas, and not adopt one rule for the admission of a Democratic State and another for the admission of a Republican State. This is the true secret on the question. He indicated his opposition, and said he would not by voting for her admission under it give vitality to the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was glad he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic Party last Winter, that that party applied one rule of admission in one case, and a different one in another. He held, that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission under previous ordinances and compacts. If the Republicans had believed that their opponents had done wrong in regard to Kansas, why should they attempt to pursue a similar course, and keep a Free-State out of the Union. Two wrongs do not make a right. Gentlemen on the Republican side had found fault with the Oregon Constitution because it excludes free negroes and mulattoes, and denies them in the courts, but the political friends of these gentlemen framed the Topeka Constitution, which makes a similar provision. He answered various objections which have been made to the Oregon Constitution. He eloquently alluded to the progress, glory and prosperity of the country, concluding with patriotic remarks which were loudly applauded, especially by members.

The Speaker reminded them that their own sense of propriety ought to preclude such demonstrations.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon and Kansas, and authorizing the citizens of the United States, who are legal voters resident in each Territory, to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, the respective constitutions to be subject to the approval and ratification of the people.

Mr. SANDIDGE, of Louisiana, raised a question of order, which the Speaker sustained, ruling out the substitute.

Mr. GROW appealed from the decision.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the appeal on the table. Decided in the affirmative—136 against 92.

Mr. GROW then offered an amendment for the repeal of the prohibitory clause in the Kansas Compromise bill, which the Speaker ruled out of order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to add another section, repealing the prohibitory clause of the Kansas bill, and providing that Oregon shall not be admitted until it has been ascertained by a census that the population is enough for one Representative in Congress.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. DAVIS appealed from the decision.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, the appeal was tabled—118 against 95.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon, and requiring the ascertainment, by a census, if there is sufficient population for one representative in Congress, preliminary to admission. Rejected—32 against 173.

Mr. MAYNARD'S (of Tennessee) amendment, requiring population, as above, and American citizenship, was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to—94 against 124.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment, providing for admission, on a census ascertainment, taken by order of the Governor, that there is sufficient population, and that in its fundamental condition the suffrage clause of the Constitution shall not be construed to authorize persons of foreign birth, and not naturalized, to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the United States; the people of Oregon assenting to this, the State is to be admitted by proclamation of the President.

Rejected—18 against 189.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that the Constitution of Oregon does not conform to the constitution and laws of the United States, and submitting the question of admission to the people; if the question is decided in favor of immediate admission the State is to have one Representative until the next Congressional apportionment of said State.

Rejected by 84 against 132.

The question was taken on the preamble to the bill:

"*Whereas*, The people of Oregon having formed, ratified and adopted a constitution and State Government which is Republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; therefore, resolved," &c.

Agreed to by 113 against 95.

The bill was then passed, precisely as it came from the Senate, by 114 against 103.

The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS.

Adrian of N. J., Dem.	Jones of Tenn., Dem.
Ahl of Penn., Dem.	Jones, of Penn., Dem.
Aldrich of Tenn., Dem.	Kilgore of Ind., Rep.
Arnold of Penn., Dem.	Kunkel of Pa., Dem.
Avery of Tenn., Dem.	Leidy of Pa., Dem.
Barksdale of Miss., Dem.	Landy of Pa., Dem.
Barr of N. Y., Dem.	Lawrence of Ohio, Rep.
Billinghurst of Wis., Rep.	Leiter of Ohio, Rep.
Bocock of Va., Dem.	Lamar of Miss., Dem.
Bowie of Md., Dem.	Letcher of Va., Dem.
Branch of N. C., Dem.	Maclay of N. Y., Dem.
Burnett of Ky., Dem.	Marshall of Ill., Dem.
Burns of Ohio, Dem.	Montgomery of Pa., Dem.
Caskie of Va., Dem.	Morris of Ill., Dem.
Case of Ind., Rep.	McKibbin of Cal., Dem.
Chapman of Penn., Dem.	Mason of Ky., Dem.
Caruthers of Mo., Dem.	McRae of Miss., Dem.
Cavanaugh of N. C., Dem.	Miller of Ohio, Dem.
Clark of Mo., Dem.	Nichols of Ohio, Rep.
Clay of Ky., Dem.	Niblack of Md., Dem.
Cockerill of Ohio, Rep.	Pettit of Ind., Rep.
Cochrane of N. Y., Dem.	Pendleton of Ohio, Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Phelps of Min., Dem.
Comins of Mass., Rep.	Phillips of Pa., Dem.
Corning of N. Y., Dem.	Peyton of Ky., Dem.
Cox of Ohio, Dem.	Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Craige of N. C., Dem.	Powell of Va., Dem.
Craig of Mo., Dem.	Reilly of Pa., Dem.
Cragin of N. H., Rep.	Reagan of Texas, Dem.
Curtis of Iowa, Rep.	Ruffin of N. C., Dem.
Davidson of La., Dem.	Russell of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Miss., Dem.	Scott of Cal., Dem.
Davis of Ind., Dem.	Sandidge of La., Dem.
Dewart of Penn., Dem.	Savage of Tenn., Dem.
Dimick, Dem.	Searing of N. Y., Dem.
Edmundson of Va., Dem.	Seward of Ga., Dem.
English of Ind., Dem.	Shaw of Ill., Dem.
Elliott of Ky., Dem.	Singleton of Miss.; Dem.
Florence of Penn., Dem.	Smith of Tenn., Dem.
Foley of Ind., Dem.	Smith of Ill., Dem.
Foster of Me., Rep.	Stephens of Ga., Dem.
Garnett of Ga., Dem.	Stevenson of Ky., Dem.
Greenwood of Ark., Dem.	Stewart of Md., Dem.
Gregg of Ind., Dem.	Thayer of Mass., Rep.
Groesbeck of Ohio, Dem.	Taylor of N. Y. Dem.
Gillis of Penn., Dem.	Talbot of Ky., Dem.
Hall of Ohio, Dem.	Taylor of La., Dem.
Hawkins of Fla., Dem.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.
Hatch of N. Y., Dem.	Watkins of Tenn., Dem.
Hodges, Dem.	White of Pa., Dem.
Hopkins of Va., Dem.	Whateley of Del. Dem.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Winslow of N. C., Dem.
Hughes of Ind., Dem.	Wortendyke of N. J., Dem.
Hughes of N. J., Dem.	Wright of Ga., Dem.
Jackson of Ga., Dem.	Wright of Penn., Dem.
Jewett of Ky., Dem.	Ward of N. Y., Dem.
Jenkins of Va., Dem.	Wood of Me., Dem.

NAYS.

Abbott of Maine, Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Andrews of N. Y., Rep.	Matterson of N. Y., Dem.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	McQueen of S. C., Dem.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Miles of S. C., Dem.
Bonham of S. C., Dem.	Millson of Va., Dem.
Boyce of S. C., Dem.	Moore of Ala., Dem.
Bryan of Texas, Dem.	Mott of Ohio, Rep.
Brayton of R. I., Rep.	Marshall of Ky., Am.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Morgan of N. Y., Rep.
Burroughs of N. Y., Dem.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Burlingame of Mass., Rep.	Morse of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of Conn., Rep.	Morris of Pa., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Morse of Me., Rep.
Cobb of Ala., Dem.	Murray of N. Y., Rep.
Crawford of Ga., Dem.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Curry of Ala., Dem.	Palmer of N. Y., Rep.
Chaffee of Mass., Rep.	Parker of N. Y., Rep.
Clawson of N. J., Rep.	Pike of N. H., Rep.
C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Covode of Penn., Rep.	Pottle of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Iowa, Rep.	Purviance of Penn., Rep.
Dowdell of Ala., Dem.	Ricaud of Md., Am.
Davis of Md., Am.	Ritchie of Penn., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Robbins of N. Y., Rep.
Dean of Conn., Rep.	Roberts of Penn., Rep.
Dick of Penn., Rep.	Royce of Vt., Rep.
Dodd of N. Y., Rep.	Scales of N. C., Dem.
Durfee of R. I., Rep.	Shaw of N. C., Dem.
Edie of Penn., Dem.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Farnsworth of Ill., Rep.	Shorter of Me., Dem.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Smith of Va., Dem.
Giddings of Ohio, Rep.	Stallworth of Ala., Dem.
Gilman of Maine, Rep.	Spinner of N. Y., Rep.
Gilmer of N. C., Dem.	Stanton of Ohio, Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Stewart of Penn., Rep.
Goodwin of N. Y., Rep.	Trippe of Ga., Dem.
Granger of N. Y., Rep.	Tappan of N. H., Rep.
Grow of Penn., Rep.	Thompson of N. Y., Rep.
Hill of Ga., Dem.	Tompkins of Ohio, Rep.
Houston of Ala., Dem.	Underwood of Ky., Dem.
Hall of Mass., Rep.	Vance of Ohio, Rep.
Harlan of Ohio, Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Harris of Md., Am.	Woodson of Mo., Dem.
Haskin of N. Y., Dem.	Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Hoard of N. Y., Rep.	Walbridge of Mich., Dem.
Howard of Mich., Rep.	Waldron of Mich., Rep.
Keitt of S. C., Dem.	Washburn of Wis., Rep.
Keim of Penn., Rep.	Washburn of Ill., Rep.
Kellog of Ill., Dem.	Washburn of Me., Rep.
Kelsey of N. Y., Rep.	Wilson of Ind., Rep.
Knapp of Mass., Rep.	Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am.
Leach of Mich., Rep.	

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas.		Nays.	
Republicans	17	Republicans	60
Democrats	91	Democrats	29
Americans	0	Americans	5
Total	114	Total	103

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause.

Amid much confusion, Mr. STEPHENS moved that the representative from Oregon be admitted to a seat.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, ineffectually moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of affording gentlemen an opportunity to indulge in general debate.

Adjourned.

From Valparaiso.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

The state of siege still continues, including Santiago, Valparaiso, and Aconcagua; it was for 90 days. The political storm has been hushed for the time. The *Mercurio* is still suspended. Its suspension emanated from the President himself, and will continue to the end of the 90 days.

Business is depressed, and money complained of as being scarce. Little is doing to rebuild the burnt district, owing to scarcity of money and fears of political disturbance.

British steamer *Bogota* sailed for England 28th ult., to receive new engines. The *Callao* sails to-day for Panama. American ship *Enterprise* has at length arrived.

Fifty-two persons arrived this week from California, mostly mechanics seeking employment. They will scarcely find it. It is no use for men to come now who are without means. X.

DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AT THE HAGUE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes a letter addressed to Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN by the Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, United States Minister at the Hague, announcing the discovery of important historical documents at the Hague. Mr. MURPHY writes:

I hope to send you, during the Winter, a "Memoir on Henry Hudson in Holland," being an exposition of the causes and motives of the voyage in which he discovered Hudson River, derived from the records of the company and from printed sources not heretofore regarded. The most interesting part of it to you will be a document none other than the written contract entered into between HUDSON and the Directors of the East India Company of Amsterdam, and containing points of historical interest. My Memoir is written, and I am only waiting a search in regard to one or two facts in the archives, before printing it. I intend to follow this up by some researches in relation to Usselinx and the organization of the West India Company. Very truly, yours,

HEN. C. MURPHY.

Mr. J. W. Tucker corrects the statement that the American chapel in Paris has failed. He says it is in a flourishing condition financially.

THE THIRTY MILLION SCHEME.

The Secret Meaning of the Presidential Project About Cuba.

DISCOVERY OF THE LITTLE JOKER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

We are beginning to get a little light upon the Thirty Million bill, and to learn something of the secret springs that are pressing it forward. The developments of no distant day will expose it as a grand combination of political and financial speculation, out of which several distinct parties expect to pocket winnings—some of whom are certain to be cheated, and thus reduced to a proper frame of mind for exposing all the details of the plot. For the present, however, we have some faint glimmerings of light, that will serve to indicate the general character of the movement, and the motives of those engaged behind the scenes in pulling the wires.

You have been heretofore advised that there were parties engaged in offering "evidences" to the President and to Democratic Senators, to convince them that it is not only possible but probable that the Island of Cuba can be purchased of Spain, notwithstanding the indignant protests of the Government and the Cortes to the contrary. Within a day or two I hope to give you the names of some of the members of the Cortes who the President is assured, *very confidentially*, are secretly in favor of the transfer of the Island to the United States, and ready to take open ground in its support as soon as the Thirty Million bill shall have passed. It is very evident that as these representations are pressed, and the details of the plot are unfolded, the interest of the Senatorial supporters of the scheme increases greatly. The arguments offered to their cupidity quite run away with their reason.

The apparent disposition of Mr. SLIDELL to play fast and loose in regard to the President's responsibility for this project, has already attracted notice. One day the Senator from Louisiana took much pains to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN, by a studied declaration that he had not consulted with him at all in regard to the Thirty Million bill. It was his evident purpose to have it understood that if any credit attached to its introduction, it belonged to Mr. SLIDELL solely and exclusively. A day or two later, the Senator from Louisiana embraced an opportunity to assure us that he was satisfied that the measure *had* the President's warmest sympathies; in short, that it is an Executive measure, and that he wants it passed. The seeming conflict is explained, if not reconciled, when we get the by-play of this little comedy.

Mr. BUCHANAN is a candidate for reelection. Of course I know he says the contrary; but that, as everybody is aware, affords the best possible assurance that he is ambitious of a second term. "Dreams go by contraries," says the song, and so does Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. SLIDELL is also a candidate for the succession. Each expects to hold Cuba as the knave of trumps, and to make it the winning card for his own game. But the rivals see it is not their interest to quarrel about the honors just yet; and when Mr. BUCHANAN demurred at being so significantly crowded out of the game by Mr. SLIDELL'S very kind disclaimer, already noted, Mr. S. couldn't do less than put him back again. This he could well afford to do, as, having already put upon record his own title to the copyright, it was not to be impaired in the least by the declaration that the President was anxious to follow in his train.

And here I must digress a little to bring a new character upon the stage. Your readers will remember my statements of a year or more ago, that AUGUSTE BELMONT was designed for the Madrid Mission, with the view of securing his invaluable services in promoting the Cuba acquisition scheme through his relations with the ROTHSCHILDS. What I stated then was strictly true; and the President exerted his powers of *finesse* to the utmost for the purpose of consummating the plan of sending Mr. SLIDELL'S connection to Madrid. But the project was found to encounter formidable opposition among Southern men. Still Mr. BUCHANAN pressed it earnestly, until Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia went to him one day and told him in the most positive and unequivocal language that there was no use of talking about sending Mr. BELMONT'S name in to the Senate, for that if it *was* sent in he for one should wage unrelenting war upon it; that it would be bitterly opposed by many other Democrats, and, in short, that it was certain to be repudiated and rejected. With the motive of this hostility I have nothing to do. I give the facts only, which the President cannot deny, and ought not have talked about if he did not wish them to reach the public ear.

Mr. BELMONT must have some consolation for his loss of the Spanish Mission. He may not himself seek it, but Mr. SLIDELL will never forget his claims. The Senator from Louisiana, on the other hand, wants the Presidency. The Thirty Million bill is to secure both. Pass it, and in the handling of the Cuban Bonds, Mr. BELMONT, as a banker, can easily carve out a million of profits, with which to make a Louisiana President, who, once elected, would have it in his power to heal the wounded feelings of his friend, by an application of the highest mission in his gift. The scheme is a pretty one, surely, but what says Mr. BUCHANAN to it? Can *he* hope to lie quiet until his rival hatches the egg, and then swoop down, eagle-like, and carry off the chicken?

But there is still another speculation moving in connection with this affair, altogether pecuniary in its character. For some days past I have heard of arrangements making here for the issue of a Cuban Scrip, with which it is expected to buy up all the editors and correspondents, and all the lobby agents who may be able either to advance or retard the prospects of this new Cuban movement, but I could get no satisfactory clue to their meaning, until I read an elaborate communication in relation to the general subject, published in yesterday's *States*. The writer speculating upon the probable effect of the passage of the Hon. MILES TAYLOR'S bill, authorizing the payment of $120,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, holds the following language:

"Spain dares not resist the offer. In the first place, she knows the sum of $120,000,000 is the full value of the island. In the second, *there is a chance that American citizens may become, by purchase, the holders of her bonds*, the best of which are worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, *and urge their collection by the seizure of Cuba*. Or, England may herself adopt such a course, turning over the island to the United States for a stipulated sum. The question may be asked, can a foreign debt be Americanized by its conveyance to American citizens? We can collect it upon the same principle, internationally, we presume, that, nationally, a debt due from a citizen of the District to a citizen of Virginia, can be collected if assigned by the latter to a citizen of Maryland. In France a foreigner has no recourse at law against a foreigner, but if a foreign claim against a foreign citizen, or subject, is conveyed to a Frenchman, and he shows before a tribunal that it of right belongs to him, he can recover it if the debtor be a man of substance, and, if not, imprison him. If Frenchmen were to purchase the bonds of Spain to the amount of $120,000,000, even at twenty cents on the dollar, there is scarcely a doubt but that LOUIS NAPOLEON would very soon, if Spain declined to propose a satisfactory arrangement, make a demonstration against Cuba."

With the significant limits of the foregoing paragraph as a basis of inquiry, the field of vision is at once cleared of many difficulties. Following it up with some care I find that there is in the City a Cuban of respectability and a good deal of business tact, engaged in working up the very neat financial scheme so delicately touched upon in the paragraph cited from the *States*: and to the influence of *his* inspiration doubtless may be attributed something of the sudden zeal with which the "Toodles" bill is pressed.

The present Administration, through General CASS, in his most excellent letter to General LAMAR, in relation to the Yrissari Treaty—announced a sound and just doctrine in declaring the duty of our Government to enforce the obligations of Foreign Governments to our own citizens.

The Cuban agent designs to make that principle the life of his speculation; and it only remains to establish the other doctrine, that foreign claims may be Americanized by passing into American hands, and *when* thus Americanized, come under the operation of the rule laid down by Mr. CASS, and substantially reaffirmed by the President a little later. To achieve this point is the first thing to be done. Assurance once given that the United States will recognize this new species of sudden naturalization, our speculator in the Cuban fancy designs the formation of an American Company to go into European markets and buy up a large amount,—an hundred million or more—of Spanish bonds, the best of which sell at less than fifty cents upon the dollar, while the others, if I mistake not, can be had for less than twenty-five per cent. When this is accomplished, the United States are to assert the Cass-Lamar doctrine, and say to Spain, "Pay these obligations to our citizens, dollar for dollar,—or we take Cuba and pay them for you." Of course Spain would have no resource but in yielding with the best grace in her power. She might, it is true, set her blacks free, and so render the Island worthless; but that would only take our writ of execution to the kingdom instead of the colony for satisfaction.

Here, as will be seen, we have a basis for lobby operations, such as the world never saw before. In order to make it successful, it is proposed to issue "Corruption Scrip." I don't suppose that will be the beautifully engraved title upon the face of the "paper;" but that is what every honest man will understand it to mean. This scrip is to entitle the holder to a certain share of the profits which may be made upon any given amount of Spanish Bonds by the operation described. The operation is comparatively a safe one; for the Bonds, under no circumstances, are likely ever to be worth *less* than now, and the scrip will only call for profits when actually netted. The managers of the scheme suppose that a million or two distributed among the editors, correspondents and other poor devils of outsiders, will either silence them all or engage their active services to make the "Corruption Scrip" pay, by giving it vitality and value. Senators and Representatives, doubtless, will be permitted to "invest" in Spanish Bonds; and as they are only afforded "information" upon which to speculate, its a "fair business transaction," and don't carry a shadow or taint of corruption. By no means; for although the development of the whole project depends entirely upon pre-arrangements for Governmental support in the manner described, of course no man's vote will be affected in the least by the fact that the success of the plan will net himself twenty-five, fifty or an hundred thousand dollars.

But my letter is getting very long, and I must bring it to an abrupt close, with the single remark that extraordinary as are these developments, they are true. I trust they will contribute something towards unraveling the dark plot for placing thirty millions of dollars in the hands of an Executive who has falsified every pledge he ever made, achieved the distrust of nine tenths of those who were prominent in electing him to his high position, and has in an hundred ways betrayed his utter incapacity to accomplish any purpose requiring firmness, honesty, and decision. Faithless in all the lesser duties of his station, how can he be trusted safely with new interests of such magnitude and importance? S.

RIOT IN THE SIXTH WARD.

The Feuds of the Dead Rabbits.

FATTY WELCH SHOT AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

Scarcely a Sabbath passes during which there is not a serious disturbance of the peace, occasioned by the denizens of that locality, now tolerably well known as the "Dead Rabbits'." But generally their onslaughts have been upon parties having no connection with them. Yesterday, however, some differences of opinion of some months' standing, culminated in a desperate fight among themselves, in which pistols, knives, and clubs were freely used. The facts, as furnished by eye-witnesses, are as follows: HUGH GILLESPIE, an alleged participator in the July riots of 1857, with a companion, was passing the porter-house of JOHN MULVIHILL, No. 27 Mulberry-street, the head-quarters of one of the factions of the "Rabbits," and GILLESPIE proposed to go in and take a drink. MULVIHILL was standing in the door of his place, and made the remark that he "did not allow any such characters in his house," when GILLESPIE retorted with language anything but complimentary to MULVIHILL, who seized GILLESPIE and struck him several blows with force. GILLESPIE then rushed to another porter-house kept by THOMAS WELCH *alias* "Fatty Welch," a well-known bruiser, and the chief of the other faction of the Dead Rabbits, and who claims to be the "Original Jacobs" of the gang. WELCH declined to interfere, and GILLESPIE then left; shortly after he had departed, a person came running into WELCH'S place and said MULVIHILL was kicking GILLESPIE in the head. WELCH then started for the scene of the affray, and finding the information correct, he seized MULVIHILL and told him he ought to be ashamed to strike a man

The Empire of Hayti.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ISLAND —ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—THE LIFE AND REIGN OF FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE—NARRATIVE OF EVENTS DOWN TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE RECENT REVOLUTION.

The island of San Domingo, one of the earliest discoveries of COLUMBUS, was, for a long period, regarded as the most valuable of the Spanish possessions in the American seas. With the rise, however, of the fillibusters, or buccaneers, whose favorite resorts were in the neighborhood of the Windward Passage, the Spanish settlers found the only chance for self-preservation in the abandonment of their colonies at the western end, which, as early as 1606, was given over to desolation, save where an occasional party of freebooters sought refuge in its admirable inlets, and beneath the shadows of its stately forests. The French from Martinique soon took advantage of the opportunity of expansion, which the smaller islands already in their possession denied them, and their first attempt at colonization, which dates back as far as 1640, was speedily followed by others equally successful, resulting finally in the replete population of the Haytian extremity of the island. With these settlers came slavery. Negroes from Africa were liberally imported. The whole labor was derived from the Guinea coast; and as the tendency of frequent intermarriages among the not frequent planters was to consolidate the estates, and add to the requisition for a larger number of blacks, the number of whites diminished as the number of blacks increased. The planters also preserved their traditional attachment for the mother countries—returning thither for education, for society, and to end their days, thus contributing to the existing disproportion among the races. The social condition originating in these causes remained without disturbance, and indeed without history, until the close of the last century, when the island experienced a shock of that earthquake, the French Revolution, which left no part of the world without the experience of its effects for good or for mischief.

The influence of that most ultra of Abolition Societies, *les Amis des Noirs*, of which all the leaders of the French Revolution were members, was early experienced in the clause of the famous declaration of the rights of man, which gave freedom to the slaves. The announcement of emancipation in the colonies, was at once the ruin of the master and of the servant. All labor, all subordination, were at an end. To realize, in the largest sense, the novelty of liberty, was the object of the black; the white was the mark of treasured vengeance, and the obligations of labor and of government were equally denied. Into a history of the vain attempts of the French to restore order; of the long resulting wars encouraged by English diplomacy and assistance; and of the momentary triumph and rule of that remarkable pacificator, the negro, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, it is no part of our duty to enter. Ensnared by the French, TOUSSAINT was captured and carried to die in a European dungeon, and the island was once more subjected to the horrors of war. In 1803, the blacks succeeded in driving the French to the eastern extremity of the island. Haytian independence was declared on the 1st of January, 1804, DESSALINES, an emancipated slave, and the commander of the victorious army, being named Governor-General. To recover the eastern or Dominican end of the island, to which the French had retreated, engaged the new chief during the ensuing Summer. Failing in the effort, he returned to Port-au-Prince, and on the 8th of October caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Hayti. The reign of this Black Prince rivalled that of COMMODUS for cruelty. The remains of the old French population were hunted after and butchered by thousands; seduced from friendly concealment by delusive promises, and then huddled together in helpless droves, they were shot down, men, women, and children, pitilessly. In 1806, DESSALINES met the appropriate fate of assassination. Two chiefs both participants in the military glory of the war of independence, disputed the succession. PETION, a mulatto of unusual intelligence, established himself as President in the southern portion of the Island, with Port-au-Prince for his capital, while CHRISTOPHE set himself up at Cape Haytien, in the north, as pretender to the Presidency.

Conflicts, without decisive results, occupied the two succeeding years. In 1809, the French finally abandoned the Island; and in the same year, PETION found himself compelled to divide his territory with RIGAUD, a genuine black. CHRISTOPHE in 1811, caused himself to be crowned King of Hayti, by the name of HENRY I. He proceeded to aggrandize his reign by vast improvements in the City of Cape Haytien, which even now contains ample evidence of his public spirit—and to secure his personal comfort and safety by erecting a castle or palace near the city, which might protect him against invasion or insurrection

PETION died in 1818, and BOYER was elected his successor. CHRISTOPHE survived two years, when a revolt broke out at his capital; and learning that the insurgents were hastening to his palace to put him to death, he anticipated them by committing suicide. This event occurred on the 8th of October, 1820. BOYER, a consummate and wily politician, was in less than a fortnight at the capital of CHRISTOPHE with a force that forbade resistance; and thus the entire western end of the island was fused into one Republic of Hayti. Two years after, the enterprising chief was enabled to bring the reluctant mulattos of the Dominican end to subjection, thus completing the insular unity. The Administration of BOYER, though maintaining Republican forms, was, nevertheless, a mere manifestation of his individual will; a will sadly unenlightened, and guided rather by low cunning than by the broader views of TOUSSAINT, PETION or CHRISTOPHE. Hayti under his rule, which grew more arbitrary from year to year, presented no incidents of historical dignity. In 1825, some old claims of France, exacting indemnity for the losses of the banished planters, were brought to a compulsory settlement by the appearance of a French fleet before Port-au-Prince; BOYER agreeing to pay the sum of 30,000,000 of francs, in six installments, the French King, CHARLES X., as an equivalent, acknowledging the independence of the negro Republic. Two of these promised installments were subsequently paid. The supremacy of BOYER lasted until 1842. In that year an insurrection, provoked by the intolerable harshness of his rule, succeeded in expelling him from the island. The Spanish or Dominican end, led on by General PEDRO SANTANA, seized the opportunity afforded by the resulting confusion to resume its independence, which it has maintained from that time. In Hayti a long contest ensued between the blacks and mulattos, whose jealousies must always be a source of disturbance and quarrel. In the course of these broils, HERARD, GUERRIER, PIERROT, RICHE, were successively Presidents of the unquiet Republic. Upon the death of the latter, the Senate was at a serious loss to fix upon a successor. The contest lay between Generals SOUFFRAN and PAUL, and was so long protracted that, to end it, the President of the Chambers proposed a compromise upon the name of General FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE; a nomination received with acclamations. This was in 1848.

The new President was a negro, whose birth dated back to the period of Slavery. His earliest martial service had been as a valet to a negro officer. Wholly illiterate, with all the untutored characteristics of the aboriginal African, SOULOUQUE owed his elevation partly to chance and partly to his connection with the Vaudoux, a [sect believed, before the recent revolt, to be all-powerful. This idolatrous organization, which extends itself to our own Slave States along the Gulf, is of African origin. Its god is a green serpent, which is confined in a cage, one side of which is open, that worshipers may see the deity. All acts of devotion must pass through the High Priest and High Priestess. The meetings of the sect are secret, usually being held in secluded places; where the devotees strip themselves, substituting red handkerchiefs for clothing, and, forming a ring about the box containing their god, perform a fantastic and crazy dance, under the leadership of the High Priest, who, after passing about his hat for offerings, and putting up a petition to the serpent for any needed benefits, resumes the mad orgies, until in a delirium of fanatical intoxication they retire to the woods, and enact scenes of nameless horror. The Vaudoux idolatry pervades the entire lower class of the Haytian population. Their religion is divided between the Virgin and the green serpent; and in all exigencies they resort indifferently to both. Of this strange order, SOULOUQUE was High Priest and his Queen High Priestess. Hence his selection for the Presidential office, and his ability so long to retain his authority. When seated fairly in his new official chair, every thought of the negro President was directed to the recovery of the Dominican Provinces. This project, so often since renewed, at once met with the menacing protests of the European Governments; and under that influence, and for lack of means, the enterprise was for the moment abandoned. In 1850, SOULOUQUE, following the traditions of DESSALINES and CHRISTOPHE, caused himself to be declared Emperor of Hayti. A Court was organized, an order of nobility created, and all the pomp and circumstance of royalty established upon the most unquestionable models. The coronation, however, only took place in the Spring of 1852, when the Roman Catholic Primate of the island placed the crown upon the head of FAUSTIN I., and to the superb ceremonial and the appropriate rejoicing the island surrendered itself for days. No detail, which the most painful study of the *sacre* of the elder NAPOLEON could suggest, was omitted in this elaborate burlesque.

The foreign policy of the Emperor FAUSTIN has consisted in an unquenchable thirst for Dominican conquest, constantly checked by the intervention of the European diplomatic agents. In the year 1854 this passion acquired too strong a headway to be repressed by mere menace; and to put a more effectual bar to the movement, it became necessary to engage the attention of the colored monarch with more pressing exigencies. Accordingly, a French fleet appeared before Port-au-Prince in March of that year, demanding an immediate adjustment of the balance of that old account settled by BOYER and the Bourbon King, there being some $160,000 in arrears. At first FAUSTIN was disposed to resist; but more temperate counsels prevailed, and ere long the French Captain sailed away amply satisfied. This circumstance, with the momentary pecuniary embarrassment attending it, necessarily postponed the Dominican expedition for the time; but at the close of 1855 the project was resumed, and in December SOULOUQUE, at the head of 30,000 men, advanced toward the frontier. His advanced guard encountered a division of the Dominican army with ill-fortune; and, in a panic, fell back upon the main body. The whole army seemed at once inoculated with cowardice. SOULOUQUE was one of the first to turn his back and run for it. His army fled and scattered. A rumor for a moment prevailed that the Emperor had been killed; and the politicians of Port au Prince devoted themselves to the study of the act of succession. But, after a brief interval, the fugitive chief reappeared at Aux Cayes, and presently after at the capital, where he was received with anything but enthusiasm. The campaign of 1855 effectually cooled the imperial ardor for the subjugation of the Spanish islanders. It also destroyed the *prestige* of success which had hitherto attended the measures of the throne. The popularity of SOULOUQUE waned from day to day. In May, 1856, a serious insurrection broke out at Aux Cayes, that prescriptive seat of discontent. The rebels mustered six thousand strong, and had the campaign depended upon the usual fortune of war, SOULOUQUE must have fared as badly then as he has done just now. But the treasury was plethoric, money available, and the authority of the "Papa Loi," of the Vaudoux, still vital. Some of the insurgents were corrupted, others intimidated, and the leaders arrested. In less than a fortnight SOULOUQUE was again master of the situation, and in a position to inflict punishment upon his enemies. All the leaders of the revolt were mercilessly put to death. Among others suspected, if not distinctly criminated in the affair, was General FABRE GEFFRARD, whose only penalty, however, was confinement, with his family, within the limits of Port-au-Prince, under the surveillance of SOULOUQUE, and of the Baron DESSALINES, his Minister of Police. GEFFRARD escaping, aroused, it will be remembered, the recent outbreak, which has cost FAUSTIN his throne.

General GEFFRARD, on the 22d of December, inaugurated the revolution by landing with his son and several friends at the City of Gonaives, and there proclaiming the Republic. The document thus put forth recites a variety of charges against the Emperor, accusing him among other things, with having

Filled the prisons with citizens, without conviction.
Embezzled all the funds in the general treasury.
Embezzled the produce of the fifth part on coffee.
Embezzled the produce of the sale of mahogany taken from the public lands.
Ordered the secret issuing of treasury bills to his own profit.
Organized a high-handed plunder upon the coasts by the marine, misdeeds which have compromised the honor of several Haytians and of many strangers, in preventing them from answering to their engagements.

The population of that place, and presently of the entire north side of the island, forthwith flocked to the standard of insurrection. Corresponding movements took place at the South, Jacmel, Jeremie and Aux Cayes, contributing their contingents to the army of rebellion. SOULOUQUE thus found himself obliged to take some decided steps to save his crown, and therefore, issuing a denunciatory counter-proclamation against the insurgents, and imprisoning the family of GEFFRARD, whom the rebel chief had left behind him, he marched with his entire available force to repress the revolt. Disaffection, however, was so evidently at work in his ranks, that he carefully avoided any encounter. The armies of the empire and of the republic manœuvred for fifteen days within sight of each other; when, discouraged and hopeless, SOULOUQUE retired to Porte-au-Prince, and hastened to place his capital in a state of defence. He there issued a second declaration, inviting an accommodation of the insurgent demands, which, however, only served to expedite the advance of the Republicans. GEFFRARD and his army appeared before the gates of the capital on the 15th of January. They were at once thrown open. The troops promptly surrounded the palace, where SOULOUQUE eagerly assented to signing the act of abdication; after which a strong guard proceeded to convey him on board the British steamer *Melbourne*, then in the harbor. On the way the popular wrath ran so high that the fallen chief was obliged to take refuge in the French Consulate. A speedy reinforcement of his guard, however, enabled him to get safely on shipboard—it is presumed with his family—and the *Melbourne* weighed anchor for Jamaica. On the 20th the ex-Emperor was landed at Kingston. The victorious army, upon his departure, uniting with the people, declared GEFFRARD President of Hayti, an office which he is expected to administer, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, with much larger share of liberality.

In the administration of domestic interests the Government of SOULOUQUE has not been undeserving of praise. While the mulattos at the east were pushing their financial affairs to utter ruin, SOULOUQUE was steadily reducing the Haytian debt, and rendering the treasury solvent. Agriculture was wisely encouraged, larger crops of coffee were obtained year by year; unwonted industry was becoming habitual with his people; and the character of the masses realized the most flattering ameliorations, and encouraged the hope that the negro might not eventually prove entirely incapable of self-government. Yet the picture had its reverse. Every interest that promised profit was at once converted into a monopoly in the hands of the Emperor. Foreign commerce was discouraged; the coastwise trade jealously closed to the foreign vessel. The military force, or standing army, was also ruinously disproportioned to the number and resources of the nation; so that whatever advances the empire attained, were achieved in the face of almost prohibitory obstacles. It is nevertheless safe to say that SOULOUQUE has left Hayti in a far more prosperous condition than that in which he found it.

Of the personal traits of the deposed monarch the following sketch from the pen of an American clergyman who visited the island in 1853, may be accepted as a fair representation:

"My first view of him was as he was riding through the city of Port-au-Prince, as his custom is on every Sunday morning. His color is the dingiest coal black, but he has not the thick lips and other characteristic features that usually accompany this color. He rode a fine gray horse, imported from the United States, and was accompanied by a hundred or more of his Life-Guards, on horseback, preceded by cavalry music, and passed through the principal streets of the city, uncovering his head, and dispensing his bows and his smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly past them. He was dressed, as he has always been when I have seen him, far more richly than I have ever seen any of our military officers dressed. He wore the common crescent-shaped military cap, with rich plumes and heavy golden trimmings. His coat was blue broadcloth, with standing collar; and the entire front, the collar, the seams of the sleeves and back, the edges of the skirt, &c., were overlaid with heavy golden trimmings. Besides this, various figures were wrought in gold upon the back and other parts of the coat, so that a large part of the cloth was covered. But a part of his vest could be seen, as his coat was buttoned with one button near his neck; but all that did appear showed nothing but gold. His trowsers were white, trimmed on each side of the seams with gold lace. He was not, however, in full dress, as he had on common boots, instead of a pair most richly trimmed with velvet and gold that he sometimes wears. His age is little above fifty, his form erect, near six feet in height, and well proportioned. His horsemanship is of the most accomplished character. This attracts the attention of all foreigners, and their universal remark is that in this respect he is rarely equaled. He usually rides to the Bureau of the Port, the Custom-house, and through several of the principal streets of the city, attended by a few of his guards twice during the week. As I had seen him thus riding rapidly through the city, I was perplexed to reconcile his face, which seemed amiable and benignant, with what I knew of his character; but subsequently, as I stood near him, when he dismounted at church, and then sat within a few feet of him during a long service, I have been relieved of this difficulty, for I could see in his face, when in repose, an index of his stern and merciless heart."

Gen. GEFFRARD, like SOULOUQUE, is well stricken in years. His life has been military rather than political, a fact contributing, perhaps, to his undoubted popularity. His complexion is but a shade less sombre than that of his imperial predecessor. The mulattos, it is therefore thought, may not accept his authority with unaffected gratification. Indeed, without a free opportunity to vote upon the Presidential question, whenever an election shall be constitutionally provided for, it is deemed highly probable that a fresh attempt may be made at the South to throw off the authority of the blacks.

ENGINEERING.

Railway Matters—Economy in Engineering—General Business in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not persuaded that anybody wants to read the notes of a mere tourist out West, so I shall hope to incorporate with mine the results of a few such engineering observations as will, I dare say, be more novel than complimentary. The unparalleled and unnecessary waste of plant, moveables and fuel in our unscientific modes of steam transportation, and the penny-wise and pound foolish schemes of cheapening production, by the use of cheap, and hence, self-consuming machinery, are characteristic of, and for a time pardonable in, an ambitious people of limited means, whose aim is to open routes and start manufactories *anyhow*, so they are opened and started, leaving those little "embellishments" which prevent their wear and tear from eating them up to another generation. The time to embellish has arrived. The operation and maintenance of our steam and other machinery are costing more than the said machinery earns, as a class. The remedies are too plain to allow the shadow of an excuse for adhering to the old plans.

For example, I am looking out from my window upon half a mile of steamboats, every one of which, together with several hundred others all the way from here to New-Orleans, are throwing away untold tons of fuel from their chimneys. For at least four years hundreds of engineers have seen this absurd sacrifice of coal, daily, and would have been only too glad to have made such alterations in the furnaces of these steamboats, at a moderate cost, as would have totally prevented this waste of fuel, and this intolerable nuisance of smoke. There is no mistake about the possibility, the absolute convenience of entirely preventing the smoke of bituminous coal, and of increasing its calorific effect at least one quarter. It has been done regularly for years on a great many steamboats in other countries, and in stationary boilers and locomotives at home and abroad. It merely consists in giving the carburetted hydrogen and the small amount of carbonic oxyd which pass from the fire an *intimate* mechanical mixture with air, and ample space, time and heat for the chemical mixture. The aforesaid artificial heat is needed because the distillation of gas is not regular. Were it as constant as the flow from a gas-burner, the flame would be self-generating; as it is irregular, fire brick or cast-iron plates must be interposed in the path of the gases to mix the air with them by causing currents and eddies, and to set this mixture on fire by their retained heat. Then the furnace is overflowing with white flame, the elements of which, in this enlightened country, are expensively distilled and then thrown away. The steamboat offers the best possible opportunity for cheap and convenient furnaces of the proper kind.

The railways are doing better. Many of them are burning up their fuel, singularly enough. The Pennsylvania Railway Company are about to institute an expensive system of coal-burning experiments, aided by *chemical analyses*, which are likely to elicit new and saving truths. The engines are now preparing at the Altoona shops. The results will be duly given to the public, through HOLLEY & COLBURN'S work on coal burning, &c. We hear every day of coal-burning experiments; that much-abused term covers up all sorts of sins against nature. Somebody stumbles upon an absurdity, which is incorporated in a locomotive, and, *no watch nor test* being instituted, no truth, nor even a hint is elicited, and the value of the device is guessed at. Thus the way is paved for new absurdities, while the real improvements do not enjoy even the chance of telling their own story.

A ride on the Pennsylvania Railway is comparatively refreshing to an engineer, although it exhibits opportunities enough for mechanical improvement. Much of the track is well drained, broadly supported, and made at once permanent and elastic by good broken-stone *ballast*, which appears to be, of all other elements, the most indispensable to cheap running and repairs. It will even make light, poor and unjointed rails tolerable, and it is the unknown delight of the tourist, for it greatly prevents dust, noise and the undue oscillation of the cars.

I need hardly speak of the scenery on the mountain division; no one should fail to witness its grandeur, which is not a little enhanced by the gigantic engineering feat of scaling the Alleghenies by an easy grade. Climbing along the side of one mountain, away across the intervening valley you see a freight train clattering down the plane of the adjacent mountain far above you; in a moment you pass it on a sharp curve in the angle of the hills, and soon your eye follows it, thundering down, miles away, where you were a moment before, with a great and impassable gulf between you. Not the least remarkable and satisfactory feature on this railway line, is the excellent accommodation for sleepy and hungry passengers at Altoona. After an all-night's ride in a necessarily close car, it is the unprecedented delight of the traveler to have a whole wash-basin to himself, and a big spout bursting with cold, clear mountain water, and a clean towel withal!

At Philadelphia, to return to our engineering, there are more good things in progress than in any other American city. The machine tools made by BEMENT & DOUGHERTY, and by WM. SELLERS & Co. are *the best* in the world, WHITWORTH'S not excepted. They are making tools and machinery for our Government and for half a dozen European Governments and houses, including Russia, Austria and France. The hydraulic bread-bakery just completed by WM. SELLERS & Co. is the special admiration of mechanicians as well as outsiders

The Phœnix Iron Company are introducing one of the best improvements in the manufacture of iron beams and rails that has appeared for years. The trouble has been to make the wide flange or head of a thin high T or I beam, sound to the extreme edge,—to squeeze these thin heads out of a square pile of iron without leaving them split or jagged, or otherwise weak and defective, especially with tough iron. The new process is to lay up the original pile *in the shape of the finished beam*, the top and bottom tables being purposely rolled to the proper shape, so that the grain of the iron will not be distorted, but only compressed and toughened as it passes through the rolls. The welding of the parts of the pile is much more sound,—the beam or rail can be made much lighter, longer, and larger, than by the old process, and looks when finished as if it had been planed. The Pennsylvania Railway are about to use some very deep, thin-webbed, double-headed rails of the Brydges-Adams, English, pattern, made in this manner. They cannot help being the best rails as to shape and quality, in America.

Messrs. M. W. BALDWIN & Co., locomotive-builders, are doing an unusually large amount of work for the Southern States and Cuba; this branch of manufacture has not been particularly brisk for a year. If Railway Companies would leave the designing of their machinery more to builders, the best of whom are first-rate engineers, their condition would be greatly ameliorated.

The Norris Locomotive works are not full. A very good improvement in coal-burning engines has just issued from the works.

I fear my engineering observations will not be so satisfactory now I have got through with Philadelphia.

TUBAL CAIN.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

We have received advanced sheets of an interesting and important document about to be issued by the "Sabbath Committee," on the Sunday liquor traffic. Few public papers, of similar tenor, deserve, or are likely to receive, more general attention. The nature and magnitude of the evil exposed, and the source and manner of the discussion, alike claim the candid consideration of all good citizens. A body of men, identified with the business of the City, and prominent for a generation among the active supporters of our philanthropic and charitable institutions, have interposed to stem the tide of demoralization that is sweeping away our laws, morals—everything that promotes the welfare of society. They have grouped together a series of facts so weighty in their bearings, and so guarded in their form, as to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and so freed from ultraisms of whatever sort, as to compel the respect of all. Like the memorial against Sunday news crying, from the same Committee, the conviction of truth and sincerity will accompany the reading of every paragraph; like that, though hoping against hope, we cannot but trust that this document will contribute to a greatly-needed reformation.

The official census of places where liquor is sold, just completed, shows that there are 7,779 dram-shops and beer-houses in the City, or one for every fifteen families. Of the whole, *only seventy-two are licensed*, and seven thousand seven hundred establishments are guilty of a misdemeanor as often as they sell a glass of intoxicating drink. More than *five thousand of these shops are open every Sunday*, contrary to State and City laws. At the lowest estimate, $25,930 are spent in them every Sabbath, or $1,348,360 for the Sundays of a year. But this is only a part of the terrible record. The larger of these establishments combine with Sunday tippling all the seductive appliances of the drama, the dance, comic songs, concerts, billiard and roulette tables, and an endless variety of unlawful amusements. Many of them gather a thousand and more of men, women and children into their haunts every Sabbath day and night—a fearful proportion being mere lads.

The first point made by the Committee on this state of facts is, that the Sunday liquor traffic and its accessories *violate our laws and ordinances*, which prohibit ordinary traffic, labor and sports on the Sabbath, "with the same humane intent with which they provide that ten hours shall be the legal limit of a day of toil." "So far from exempting the trade in liquors from the general prohibition, our statutes are explicit in their hostility to that most needless and injurious of all the forms of Sabbath profanation." The ordinance of 1855, and the laws of 1857, are cited to show that there "cannot be greater explicitness in intention or terms," in declaring the whole business illegal. The Police Commissioners, specially charged with the duty by the act that gives them being and authority, have directed complaints to be made by patrolmen, and *twenty-six thousand* are lodged in the District Attorney's Office, without effect. Grand Juries have made presentments of the evil, but it continues. What are laws, and juries, and police, to seven thousand dram-sellers, and a hundred thousand Sunday dram-drinkers?

The economical and moral bearings of this traffic are then discussed, and it is shown that it is wasteful of money and health, that it engenders pauperism, that it causes crime, that it promotes lawlessness, and that it tends to irreligion and infidelity. Some of the statistics illustrative of these positions are very impressive, and the whole discussion is eminently suggestive. Ninety per cent. of the inmates of the Almshouse are more or less intemperate; and eighty-four per cent. of sick paupers were frequenters of dram-shops. Out of 27,845 commitments to prison in a single year, 23,817 were of persons of intemperate habits of whom 9,726 were females! Twenty-one thousand (21,278) of these criminals were "foreigners." Sixty per cent of the whole number were in the prime of life, between the ages of ten and thirty.

The direct connection between the Sunday liquor traffic and crime is demonstrated by the official statement that while the arrests by the Police on 76 successive *Tuesdays* were but 7,861, the arrests for the same number of *Sundays* were 9,713—showing an excess of 1,852, or an *average of twenty-five per cent.* more of crime on Sundays than on other days of the week." That Sunday dram-shops are directly responsible for this increase appears from the fact that during the brief period at the beginning of the present Mayoralty, when this traffic was partially suspended, the arrests on Sunday *diminished* below the ordinary average of the week. Another memorable fact is stated in this document, that down to the time in our municipal history of the repeal of the Sunday ordinances, and with them the prohibition of the sale of liquors on that day, "*no necessity existed for a Sunday Police; the City governed itself on the Lord's day, so long as Sunday dram-shops were closed.*" But crime and disorder so increased, when the restriction was removed, that it became necessary in 1839, for the first time, to appoint Sunday officers.

The *remedies* suggested by the Committee for the protean evils reported, are:

1. *A change in pay-day*—from Saturday to Monday or Wednesday—as lessening the temptations to Sunday debauchery, and increasing the chances for the expenditure of wages so as to benefit families and promote the interests of employes.

2. The multiplication of the means of innocent healthful, *popular recreation*, disconnected with temptation to dissipation and vice.

3. The establishment of *public fountains*, where laborers may slake their thirst without being driven to a dram-shop, where a false notion of self-respect impels them to drink that which *costs something*, often costing *everything*.

4. Increased efficiency in all agencies for popular evangelization.

5. The correction and *concentration of public sentiment* as to the evils and the perils of this traffic.

6. The enforcement of the laws and ordinances, kindly but firmly, by the proper authorities, or all law and government lose their power. Courts and Juries, and officers of justice—expounders and executors of law, owe it to their own dignity and to the community investing them with power, to wipe out the disgrace brought upon our institutions by these fountains of dissipation, lawlessness and crime; and the citizens of New-York owe to the magistracy of the city no less than to themselves, and to every good interest, to support with manly firmness every attempt to restore the majesty of law and the ascendency of Christian morals.

We have thus aimed to condense the already condensed matter of this impressive pamphlet. We earnestly desire that the subject it discusses should command the attention of our busy community long enough to secure the practical result—the closing of dram-shops on the Sabbath, in accordance with wise and wholesome laws. The questions which have divided the community as to "abstinence," "prohibition," "license or no license," are wholly aside from the issue now presented. The simple, sole question of turning "the People's day" into a day of revelry and crime is the one brought before the public, by men who do not meddle with *isms*, or deal in denunciation—men who mean all they say, and accomplish what they undertake.

May a Negro go to College?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 10th inst. you say: "This question was decided in the negative, a few days ago, at Schenectady." It has been stated that a majority of the class were in favor of admitting the student in question, but the Faculty decided the vote must be unanimous. But permit me to call your attention to he fact that the question has once, at least, been decided in the affirmative. There entered Freshman at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1845, a negro of unmistakable African parentage and with scarcely a trace of mixed blood, much less than the average of negroes at the North. The young man graduated with credit to himself and his *Alma Mater* at the Commencement of 1849, and delivered an oration on that occasion. He was treated with respect (as he deserved to be) by his classmates and fellow-students throughout his College course, made many friends, and especial care was taken that his feelings should not be wounded by allusions to his difference of color. Yet the institution at that time numbered very few, I think not three "Abolitionists" among its students. I vouch for these facts, as I was a member of the class of 1849, and graduated at Middlebury that year. Vermont, at least, among the Free States, should be exonerated from the charge of inconsistency.

JUSTICE.

The Russ Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The monstrous proposition to take up the Russ pavement and to substitute the Belgian pavement, at a great expense to the City, and without any attempt to remove the acknowledged faults of the former, would have filled me with surprise as well as disgust if my experience as a tax-payer of this City had left room in my mind for any sentiment but the latter. But being both congested and indurated by the treatment of many years, at the hands of our City Government, the sentiment of surprise is excluded, and I can flinch at no new infliction. Still, I must confess, Mr. Editor, I was pleased to see that some one had at last proposed to make a practical application of a remedy that I have often suggested, but which—not being a practical mechanic—I could only suggest, viz: The grooving of the Russ pavement as it lies. I have long felt that this ought to be done, and that it could be done; and that too by some simple machine; and I have even tried, mentally, to devise such a machine, but, not being a mechanic, I have not succeeded.

I am very glad, therefore, to see that Mr. WILLIAM FROST, of No. 601 Broadway, has invented such a machine, and has proposed to the Board of Aldermen to employ it in grooving; in other words, in making perfect the Broadway pavement. And I should be willing to leave the matter in Mr. FROST'S hands, with my best wishes for his success, but for two reasons: The one being that he asks double what the work is worth; and the other that he proposes to do it the wrong way.

The Russ pavement requires but one thing to be done to it. That one thing is not to *break* it up, as has been proposed; still less is it to *take* it up; but the one thing requisite is to increase the foothold of horses travelling on it.

This is to be effected by grooving it, but by grooving it properly—and to groove it properly is not what Mr. FROST proposes. For he proposes to groove it transversely; whereas the only remedy consists in grooving it longitudinally. Let Mr. FROST run his grooves, of the width and depth that he proposes, up and down Broadway and it will be the best paved street in the whole world; but let him run them across the street and he will do little good, if any.

I speak, Messrs. Editors, from long and close observation on this subject. The unhappy horses in Broadway (those prostrate forms which are a reproach to our civilization) seldom, if ever, fall upon their knees or upon their haunches. They always—I may say always, the exceptions are so rare—fall upon their sides. And they fall upon their sides from three causes:

1. That the pavement is arched.
2. That in holding back they draw sideways from the end of the pole.
3. That the grooves and interstices of the pavement are all tranverse, directly or obliquely, or both.

The first cause cannot be remedied.

The second can be diminished by using bars at the end of the pole, so that the horses shall hold back square, and by the use of brakes; for the horse is so constructed that he cannot straddle.

The third cause can be effectually removed by grooving the pavement longitudinally; it being understood, however, that all horses travelling in Broadway must be furnished with caulkers, *i. e.*, be sharp-shod.

Now, Messrs. Editors, let any observing men—say, *par eminence*, yourselves—read these suggestions, and observe the action and passion of the unhappy equine race, as exhibited in Broadway, and I am sure they will be convinced that the ingenious man who will put into operation a machine for ploughing grooves up and down Broadway, will confer a benefit alike upon the noblest and the most abject of animals, the generous horse, and the

NEW-YORK TAX-PAYER.

FEB. 5, 1859.

American Politics as they Strike Observers in France.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The young Republic of the New World was long ago warned by clear-sighted men that it nourished in its own bosom its most dangerous enemy. It was warned that the day would come in which it would have to face that most formidable of despots the multitude, and to undergo that blindest of tyrannies the tyranny of the passionate and capricious mob.

It would seem that the United States are themselves beginning to fear the approach of this day. Not that the apprehension of its coming is openly expressed, or that any positive attack has been made on the institutions of the country. But journalists and orators alike, without choosing or daring to touch the causes, are busily deploring the effects which are plainly before them. A certain intelligent part of the public, even, seems to be aware of the perils yet to come. The elections of last November in some of the Northern States, may be regarded as a protest against the compliances of Mr. BUCHANAN with the turbulent wishes of a part of his supporters. And his last Messsge has been generally held at its just value, as a manœuvre meant to captivate the favor of the masses.

But the President and his friends know how to cajole the people, and what it is that wins power in the Republic. The lists are reopened once in four years, and victory perches on his banner who has best understood the passions of the crowd, and done them fullest service. Hardly has a President been installed before he begins to lay traps for votes at the next election.

Two years have barely elapsed since Mr. BUCHANAN entered the White House, and he is already publishing a Message more taken up with arrangements for his own reëlection than with schemes for managing his brief power wisely and well. At the same time Mr. DOUGLAS, a leading competitor for the votes of 1860, has been traversing the South, where he too has talked Cuban annexation, illimitable extension, and manifest destiny. The two statesmen emulate each other in drawing up seductive promises and skillful flatteries for the popular lust of power, as they do in launching the Republic into new and perilous paths. This is the way to the Capital. A pious journal of New-York gives itself up to simple and touching lamentations over the waste of so much vigor by Mr. DOUGLAS on a campaign of worldly ambition. "Ah!" cried the evangelical journalist, "had Mr. DOUGLAS wrought all this work for the salvation of souls, he would be a prodigy of sanctity to be venerated in all the centuries to come." And then he painted the zealous preacher traversing fifty-seven counties in a few weeks, passing over nearly eighteen hundred leagues, speaking to more than a hundred and twenty audiences in the open air, always in the rain, and occupying near an hour and a half in each discourse. And all this to win a "corruptible crown."

These curious statistics of Mr. DOUGLAS' celebrated tour give one an idea of his activity and vigor—of the strength of his constitution as well as of the ardor of his ambition. He is called the "Little Giant" of the West. If all future American Presidential candidates are to pay as high a personal price as this, the victory will, doubtless, belong to the strongest lungs and the most herculean shoulders. Perhaps the increasing exigencies of American Democracy will drive all but acrobats out of political life. Seriously, the business of statesmanship in America is gradually falling into the hands of the least elevated classes. The American papers have recently given us a highly charged picture of the actual Congress, with the insults which the members bandy to and fro; with pugilistic encounters in the Halls and passages; with fights on the public streets; with nocturnal occupations which we do not care to describe. It must be said, however, that the blame of all these indecencies should not rest with Congress itself. One of the peculiarities of the American people is a strange love of noise, of excitement, of uproar. Impatient, energetic, disorderly, sometimes brutal, it applauds the men in whom it finds its own faults and its own merits. Hot-heads, daring imaginations, violent orators, noisy politicians, fillibustering statesmen are its special darlings. If, for example, it hears Mr. DOUGLAS exclaim, as in his last New-York speech, that "Europe is too far off to have anything to say about Cuba, Mexico, or Central America," it will utter a formidable "hurrah!" and give the "Little Giant" an ovation.

It gives us pleasure to repeat that it is not the intelligent and healthy part of the American population which prepares these triumphs and chooses its representatives on such grounds. But it is the majority, after all, which does so, and with the majority is lodged political power. The crowd reigns, and with the crowd the courtiers of the crowd. It is the crowd which, every four years, elects the successor of WASHINGTON. Perhaps the Conservative WASHINGTON would not be its idol to-day.

The new generations of the Republic are as unlike the old as the actual Presidents are unlike the founders of the States. The doctrines of the fathers are not those of the children. The Liberty of to-day has a different air from that of other times. The favorites of the people once were FRANKLIN, ADAMS, JEFFERSON; now they are PIERCE, DOUGLAS, BUCHANAN. The Republic has advanced!

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—The twelfth rule of the Supreme Court of the United States in Admiralty authorizes proceedings *in rem.* for supplies, materials, &c., furnished to domestic vessels. This rule has just been altered by the Supreme Court so as to confine the remedy to *proceedings in personam*, removing the lien heretofore assumed in accordance with State laws—in other words, releasing the vessel from liability for such charges, and making only the individual responsible. The change is to take effect from the 1st of May next. The new rule disturbs nothing which has already been done, and is wholly prospective, preserving all existing jurisdiction except so far as relates to proceedings *in rem.*, or against the vessel. The Supreme Court has also decided that the Admiralty has no jurisdiction of contracts of affreightments which relate to the purely internal commerce of the States—that is to say, of contracts for carrying goods between ports and places in the same State.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 14.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short causes.—Nos. 902, 1127, 1183, 1535, 1555, 1586, 1705, 1899, 2045, 2103 to 2106, 2142, 2175, 2182, 2189, 2246, 2316, 2321, 2399, 2419, 2420, 2639, 2694 to 2697, 2745, 2771, 2804, 2807, 2832, 2873, 2893, 3901, 2922, 2982, 3013¾, 3042, 3057, 4700.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 32 to 36, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 to 52, 754, 56, 57, 6.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 323, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 3, 416, 267, 430, 431, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 390, 321, 185, 852, 443, 447.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 329, 612 to 621. *Part II.*—Nos. 303, 189, 602, 604, 605, 606, 145, 625, 627 to 631, 64, 236.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

Before Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

John R. Jaffray vs. *Andrew F. Carpenter.*—Motion granted.

William A. Seeley vs. *Eliza Jane Buskey, &c.*—Motion denied unless defendant places within the power of plaintiff to refer to the books mentioned in his affidavit. If, after the plaintiff has this opportunity of reference, the particulars are not furnished within ten days, defendant may renew the motion.

Isaac C. Kendall vs. *Lyman Gibson.*—Motion denied if plaintiff within five days serves a consent that defendant may examine the witnesses on notice and use their depositions on the trial. If not, the motion is granted, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Present, all the Justices.

Burrows had the charge during his absence. Mr. Genet, his cousin, testifies that he came to his house in Greenbush, "a week or two" after his arrival from France. At Genet's he remained only a few days." He then took board at a public house in Schodack, where his youngest child was born, and where he resided," as Genet calls it, "some four months," and then removed to another public house in Hudson, and there "resided" again another four months, until he died.

The question on this evidence is not: Was Tallmadge actually an inhabitant of Columbia County? but, Was the Surrogate of New-York necessarily wrong in deciding, on the evidence before him, that the deceased was an inhabitant of New-York? After the lapse of so many years, and the death of at least three most important witnesses, and the absence of another equally important, to sustain the jurisdiction, the testimony now given, as it seems to me, even if admissible, is too slight and equivocal to overthrow the presumption which the law inculcates in favor of judicial acts. When the probate took place, Mrs. Tallmadge, the widow, since deceased, was living and of full age, and, as we may infer from the citation, present in Court; Mr. Taylor, the brother-in-law, also since deceased, was living and participated in the proceeding; Mr. Burrowes, now absent from the country, the executor, who propounded the instrument and swore to the residence in New-York, was on the spot ready to be cross-examined and if possible confuted; and the two infant children were duly represented by a guardian appointed by the Surrogate to watch over their interests. Mrs. Tallmadge too, although she considered the will, as well she might, to be a most unjust disposition of her husband's estate, took no steps during the many subsequent years of her life to call the probate in question, either by appeal or in any other mode; and for aught that appears—and the inference after the lapse of so many years is a legitimate one—accepted from and through Burrowes, as the duly appointed executor, the provision made for her by the instrument which he called, truly or not, her husband's will.

All these circumstances, and more might be specified, although in the view now taken not technically conclusive, are sufficient to counterbalance the loose evidence to which I have referred, given after the lapse of eighteen years from the date of the transaction. It might well have been that the deceased, "immediately previous to his death," had a temporary lodging-place in the City of New-York as well as in the City of Hudson, without being permanently settled in either or anywhere else—an inference which is strengthened by the fact that immediately after his death his family are found living in New-York.

As matter of fact, therefore, the Court I think, under the circumstances, is justified, if necessary, in finding that the deceased, within the meaning of the statute, was an inhabitant of the City of New-York—sufficiently so at least to give the Surrogate jurisdiction.

I should say, however, that I am not prepared to admit that such a finding is necessary to sustain the decision. Where the jurisdiction of a subordinate tribunal, having cognizance of the general subject, has attached, by the presentation of a verified *prima facie* case and by the appearance of the parties, its decision, even on a *quasi* jurisdictional fact such as that of inhabitancy, must be conclusive, unless reversed on appeal. To allow it to be called in question collaterally, and on every occasion and during all time, would be destructive of all confidence. No business in particular depending on letters testamentary or of administration could be safely transacted. Payments made to an executor or administrator even after judgment would be no protection. Even if the debtor litigated the precise point, and compelled the executor to establish it by proof, the adjudication would avail him nothing, should a subsequent administrator, as in this case, spring up, and, after the lapse of the fifth of a century, demand payment a second time, when a scintilla of evidence on one side remained, and all on the other had perished. A large number of titles, too, depend for their validity on decrees of foreclosure, and these decrees are often made in suits instituted by executors or administrators, or their assigns. Must these, too, be subject to be overhauled at any period, however remote, on the nice question of residence?—a question often difficult to decide where the facts are clear, and much more so, of course, where the facts are obscured by lapse of time and loss of documents and wit-ness?

The doctrine contended for by the plaintiff, and indispensable to his success, is, I think, altogether too dangerous for judicial sanction.

The complaint, therefore, on that ground, as well as on the mere issue of fact, should be dismissed.

E. L. Fancher for plaintiff; R. H. Brown for defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 64 bbls Ashes, 3,205 bbls. Flour, 56 bushels Oats, 1,841 bushels Malt, 2,618 pkgs. Provisions, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are readily taken at $5 62½@$5 68¾, chiefly at $5 68¾, ℔ 100 lbs. The nominal asking price for Pearls is $6 ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing has been done in these. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,853 bbls. bbls., including 1,273 obls. Pots, and 580 obls. Pearls.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron is scarce in Philadelphia, and is wanted there at $31, but holders ask $33 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in request at 34½c.@35½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Santos at 12c.; 71 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid. Sales, today, have been confined to 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, &c.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb...	9¾	9½	10	10½
Middling, ℔ lb...	11½	11¾	11¾	12
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

EARTHENWARE—The supply is moderate and the demand is good at buoyant prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been reported of 3,500 boxes Canton on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker and firmer to-day for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is fair, partly from speculators. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bales.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 60@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 15@ 5 35
Extra State	5 70@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 20@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 60@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $5 35@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is more sought after at uniform quotations. Sales 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 05 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Most holders are asking rather higher rates for desirable lots. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels, including good White Southern, at $1 57½; prime Red do., at $1 43; and strictly prime White Kentucky, at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to sellers. Hence business lacks animation. The transactions do not exceed 3,500 bushels at 61c.@63c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 65c. for choice and White Southern; and 85c. for old White Southern, delivered from store, ℔ bushel. 2,500 bushels were sold at 63c.@67c. ℔ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are in moderate request at former rates. Canadian, 62½c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; and Southern, 48c.@53c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 250 bales Bags, part, in bond, at 7¾c. each, and 200 bales Bagging at 13c. ℔ yard, six months' credit.

HEMP—The market is inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged. Sales in Boston, 250 bales Jute at $90, part 4 ℔ cent. off for cash, and part six months' credit; 2 500 bales Manila, to arrive per *Nimrod*, at a trifle under 6¾ cents ℔ lb., eight months' credit; also, 100 tons Russian Hemp Yarns at 9¾c.@ 9¾c. ℔ lb., six months' credit.

HIDES—The week's business Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The demand was languid during the early part of the week, and sales quite limited, but as the receipts continued light, the trade soon began to operate with more confidence, and the market closes firm and steady at last week's quotations. Sales foot up 40,000 Hides, which is a good week's business for the season, leaving a stock of 80,000 Hides of all kinds on hand. The principal transactions have been in Orinoco, which last week composed a large portion of our stock, but the most of this description amounting to 12,000, the supply in first hands is reduced to less than 10,000. In Upper Leather stock there is little movement, owing to the scarcity of the raw material. Slaughter Hides are in active request, and prices tending upward. In Foreign Salted Hides there is no new feature. Dry Salted Hides are in better demand for Southern markets. Receipts have been 19,955 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 12,508 from Havre, ex *Zurich*; 2,775 from London, ex *American Congress*; 2,184 Savanilla, ex *Thos. Swann*; 1,426 Chagres, &c., ex *Golden Rule*; 874 Porto Rico, ex *Life Boat*; 166 Honduras, 52 Bermuda, 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 25 bales do. Buffalo, ex *Negotiator*; 3,198 Texas, 3,480 from New-Orleans; 2,332 Southern, &c.; 1 243 from neighboring ports. Total, coastwise, 10,253. Total foreign and coastwise, 30,208. Import since 1st inst. has been 23,985 foreign, and 12,070 coastwise. Total, 36 465; and 96 bales Calcutta Cow, and 25 bales do Buffalo. Sales have been 39,571 hides. The parcel of 3,000 Salted Horse, ex *A. Manderson*, were imported for a manufacturer. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 74,400, (same time last year 279,400—year before, 56,000.) 580 Buenos Ayres Horse, 156 bales Calcutta Kips. The stock consists of 15 000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande; 9,800 Dry Orinoco; 3,100 Dry Chagres, &c.; 200 Dry Salt Cuba; 2,500 Dry Savanilla, &c.; 500 Dry Maracaibo; 400 Dry Rio Hache; 2,000 Dry Central American, (*via* Havre;) 3,400 Dry Central American; 2,800 Dry Hides from London; 12,500 Dry Hides from Havre; 5,500 Dry Truxillo; 10 000 Dry and Salted Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 1 200 Dry Curacoa; 3,200 Dry Singapore and Penang; 156 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 600 bales Buenos Ayres Horse."

IRON—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $29@$30 ℔ ton. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 15,000 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig at $23 50@$25; 800 tons do. at $24, all 6 months; 1,000 tons Forge, to go west, at $21 50 cash. ℔ ton.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole, during the week, Messrs. Hunt & Co. notice thus: "The demand has been good, and sales foot up 63 000 sides of Hemlock and Oak at uncanged prices. Orinoco middle weights and damaged are much sought after, and in meagre supply. The receipts continue large; but are fully absorbed by the sales, and we are not likely to have any surplus for some time. The demand for Oak is animated, and full prices are readily obtained. Upper in the rough is in active inquiry at 28c.@30c. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 30c.@32c; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 30c.@ 32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 28c.@ 30c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for binding, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23½c.@ 24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 14½c.@15½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c. On 6 months' credit."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 29c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after and is rather cheaper. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 50@ $18 62½ for new Mess; $18 12½ old Mess; $17 25 for thin Mess; and $13 62½@$13 75 for prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in limited demand at drooping prices; sales 450 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12c.@12¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is salable, and firm. The transactions comprise 535 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $5 50@$7 25 for do. Prime. ℔ bbl; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20; India Mess $22, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio, 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1859:

QUALITIES.	W. T. YARD. L.	W. T. YARD. G.	W. T. YARD. L.	OLD PORK. W.	OLD PORK. P.	OLD PORK. Total.	NEW PORK. W. T. YARD. L.	NEW PORK. W. T. YARD. G.	NEW PORK. W. T. YARD. L.	NEW PORK. W.	NEW PORK. P.	NEW PORK. Total.	Total Old and New.	Last Week.	Date Last Year.
Mess															
Thin Mess															
Prime Mess															
Repacked Mess															
Repacked Chicago Mess															
Prime															
Prime Mess															
Extra Prime															
Extra Mess															
Other Extras															
Total															

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's. L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 275 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is moderately inquired for at 11¾c. @11¾c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet. In Philadelphia 3,000 bushels Clover were sold at $6 75@$7 25 ℔ bush. In Boston, sales have been made of 2,760 bags, and 7,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed at $1 65@$1 70 ℔ bush.

SALTPETRE—675 bags have been sold in Boston at 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made during the week of 500 bales Curacoa Goat at 75c., cash; 8 bales Buenos Ayres do. at 45c. ℔ lb.; with 31 bales Cawnpore, 11 do. Patna, 14 do. Madras, and 13 do. Rio Hache, the latter to arrive, on private terms; also, 12,000 lbs. Bolivian City Deer at 28c.@30c.; 3,000 lbs. Honduras and Chagres at 40c.@ 42½c.; 5 000 lbs. San Juan at 42½c.; and 15,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms.

SOAP—Sales 200 boxes Castile at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 130 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@ 8¾c., with 20 hhds Cuba on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was spirited and successful. Greens ruled firm, and Blacks sold more advantageously. We annex a report of the lots disposed of by L. M. HOFFMAN &c., imported ℔ *Kuthay*, &c.; terms 6 months.

Huson—14 half chests at 30½c.

Young Hyson—50 half chests at 54c.; 34 do., 53½c.; 75 do. 42½c.; 216 do., 40c.; 76 do., 37c.; 34 do., 36½c.; 151 do., 26c.; 47 do., 34c.; 304 do., 32c.; 148 do., 31½c.; 66 do., 30c.; 57 do., 28½c.; 96 do., 26½c.; 105 do., 26c.; 119 do., 25c.; 41 do., 24½c.; 100 do. 24c.; 137 do., 22½c.; 27 do., 22c.; 221 do., 20c.; 34 do., 19½c.; 18 do., 19c.; 180 boxes do., 34½c.; 50 do., 32c.; 128 do., 31c.

Gunpowder—63 half chests at 60c.; 78 do., 44½c.; 72 do., 42c.; 25 do., 41½c.; 22 do., 40½c.; 84 do., 36½c.; 30 do., 31½c.; 35 do., 31c.; 53 do., 30½c.; 30 do., 29½c.; 120 do., 29c.; 38 do., 27½c.; 238 boxes do., 37.

Imperial—47 half chests at 60c.; 50 do., 41c.; 37 do., 39c.; 22 do., 38c.; 20 do., 33½c.; 27 do., 28½c.; 80 do., 27½c.; 13 do., 27c.; 57 do., 26c.; 22 do., 25½c.

Twankay—49 chests at 26½c.; 9 half chests at 31½; 75 do., 28½c.; 44 do., 27½c.; 38 do., 25½c.; 133 do., 24c.; 77 do., 23½c.; 56 do., 23c.; 31 do., 22½c.

Hyson Skin—26 chests at 19½c.; 21 half chests at 25c.; 26 do., 20½c.; 15 do., 19c.

Oolong, 40c.@61½c.; *Souchong*, 20c.@21c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 27c., and is held at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 200 bales Cotton on private terms; 10 hhds. Bark at 22s 6d.; 75 tcs. Seed, 10 tons Leather, at 20s. For London, 20 tcs. Beef at 4s 9d.; 50 obls. Pork at 3s. 6d.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. ℔ 280 lbs. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been ship *Continent*, 1,008 tons, hence to Melbourne, at $14,000; ship *Ocean Rover*, 776 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $12 000; ship *Monsoon*, to Callao, on private terms, and back from Mazatlan to New-York, Wood, $17; ship *Martha Wenzell*, to Callao, Coal, $12; a ship, now on the way to the Pacific, from the west Coast of Mexico, Nic. Wood to Queenstown for orders, 5d ℔ ton; ship *Black Hawk*, 1,109 tons, from Jarvis Island to United States, Guano, $10 ℔ ton; ship *Abby Brown*, 467 tons, from Johnson Island to United States, Guano, $11; ship *Carrington*, from San Francisco to Valparaiso, Lumber, ship *Dashaway* 1,012 tons, from Puget sound to Valparaiso, bark *Young Greek*, from Puget Sound, supposed to Valparaiso, on private terms; a brig, 275 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, to an Atlantic port, Guano, 6d; two schooners from Frankfort, Me., to Cardenas, Lumber, $6; a brig, now in Boston, from Machias to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 42½c, Molasses, on deck, $3 25, with privilege of Molasses under deck, $3 75; a bark, 260 tons, to Zaza and back, 40c, and $2 50 on deck; a brig, from Mauritius to New-York, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 248 tons, to Cardenas and back, 38c. and $3, or Molasses only $3 25; a brig to Sagua and back, 38c. and $3; one, 209 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3 50 under deck; a British brig to Cienfuegos and back, 40c.; a schooner, 80 tons, to West Indies and back, $625; one, 1,100 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,225; a brig to Mayaguez, P. R., and back, 41c. and $3; one 150 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, 37½c. and $2 50; one, 187 tons, to Bermuda, $500.

San Francisco Markets.

From Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Mercantile Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, 1859.

For the greater part of the fortnight elapsing since the departure of the last ocean mail an extreme degree of inactivity has characterized the market, relieved, however, towards the close, by a somewhat improved demand from the country; while, recently, numerous arrivals have afforded the city trade a better opportunity of making purchases. Among all descriptions and varieties of goods, with very rare exceptions, the tendency of prices has been downward, great reluctance being evinced to operate to any extent, in consequence of the limited demand for supplies; while the known large quantities of merchandize that have been likely to arrive from various quarters at any moment have assured buyers that they would be able to avail themselves of every opportunity to purchase as soon as the wants of their customers should render it necessary for them to enter the market. The weather for a great portion of the period has been extremely cold, tending to restrict operations throughout a large section of the mining region, and to make money scarce with interior traders and retard remittances. Capital in this city continues abundant, but a better demand for money has existed during the past thirty days, and there has been a disinclination to employ such means in operating in a market that could not by any possibility incline against buyers. Although we can look for a fair business to be done, whenever the weather will permit, throughout the remainder of the wet season, and, perhaps, for a very active trade in the Spring; it is evident that the supplies that will reach us meanwhile, will exceed even more than an ordinary requirement, and thus a large amount of importations will need to be stored in default of an outlet for their consumption. That there will be more or less necessity to realize upon consignments, either under instructions or for the purpose of meeting engagements, cannot be doubted; and all hope of being able to avoid the rule of extremely low prices, is crushed by the anticipation of receipts so much in excess of what the market is capable of bearing. The character of the advices that have reached us during the fortnight have afforded anything but a prospect of future relief, for while we had been apprised of more than an abundance of coming supplies, we now learn that shipments in this direction from the Atlantic States and China are being made with a profusion totally at variance with the known wants of the country. Under such circumstances all surmises as to the prospects for shippers can be but vague to a degree, and buyers here are confirmed in their determination to restrict their operations only to the purchase of goods in such quantities as will answer the wants of a day's, or at most of a week's, trade.

Boots and Shoes have been inactive during the fortnight; the season is far advanced, and stocks accumulating. Sales of Bread are confined to Bakers' business, with moderate sales of Domestic at our quotations. Candles have been active at lower prices; at the close, a better feeling is exhibited. Anthracite Coal remains as last noted; sales of several lots recently arrived have been effected, but dealers are now well supplied; Cumberland is steady, and English moderately active. Cordage is lower, owing to considerable receipts and light inquiry. Some sales of Eastern Corn Meal, ex recent arrivals, have been made at former quotations. Dry Goods dealers having a light trade are indisposed to take up such invoices as have come to hand; sales of Sheetings and Drills at lower figures. In Fruits, Sauces, &c., a fair business has been done; Pie Fruits and Dried Apples find ready sale; other descriptions remain nearly as last reported. In French Goods, Sardines have declined, the importations being more than are at present required. Fish of all kinds are dull, and sales of No. 1 Mackerel have been made at a decline. No change is to be noted in Metals, and the market continues dull, with scarcely any sale for outside invoices. Nails are dull, and of slow sale at our quotations. In Naval Stores there have been sales only of a few bales Oakum at a decline; receipts have been large; other kinds nominal. All descriptions of burning Oils have been very quiet, and the business confined to small sales by dealers; sales of Olive have been made at lower prices. There has been but a light trade done in all kinds of Provisions. Choice Butter and Lard are well supported, but Beef, Pork and Cut Meats have further declined; small parcels of Oregon Meats have reached us, commanding the usual preference of price; the packers in that section are principally holding back their supplies; the market closes dull with generally a downward tendency.

Several recently arrived cargoes of Foreign Rice have been taken by operators under concessions submitted to by importers; stocks are accumulating with advice of large quantities to reach us ere long; Carolina is dull at our quotation. In Domestic Spirits of all kinds we have to note a drooping market, with the exception of Pure American in pipes, of which there is none in first hands—all other American are lower and slow of sale in any quantity. Fine French Brandies are in good request—the market for other kinds dull and inactive. Raw Sugars are lower and prices unsettled; we have had considerable arrivals which mostly remain in first hands; Refined Eastern Sugars are dull at declining figures. Spirits Turpentine are much lower under some forced sales at auction; we reduce our quotations materially. Lately arrived parcels of Eastern-Ground Salt have found ready sales at former rates—in coarse we have no change to note. In Wines there has been little doing—holders of Claret are firm in their views and rates are well supported, but the receipts latterly have been quite ample for the present wants of the market—heavy Wines are but little inquired for. Large sales of Woodenware have been made at an abatement from former rates. Yeast Powders continue as last noticed. At the close the market has been greatly unsettled by numerous arrivals, a large fleet reaching port within the last few days. Since last mail we have to note the following from New-York: *Adelaide, Dashaway, Enterpe, Rambler, Superior, Talisman* and *Wandering Jew*; Boston, *Orion, Chapin, Cromwell* and *Memon*; Melbourne, *Caroline*; Rio de Janeiro, *Evangeline* and *Mainhist*; Hamburg, *Nicoline*; Bordeaux, *Parmentier*; Hong Kong, *Sea Serpent*; Bangkok, Siam, *Chatsworth*; Honolulu, *Glimpse* and *Bolus*; Guaymas, *Monterey* and *Emily Banning*; and from Tombez, *Santiago*.

MORE LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY—THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE—The Lansing correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* has the following:

"It has been hinted lately that an attempt had been made to bribe some of the members of Legislature, and the hints culminated to-day by the appointment of a Committee to investigate the matter. A bill is in the House to give to the railroad companies organized under the law of two years ago 120 sections of land on the completion of every twenty miles of their roads, instead of 60 sections, as provided in the present law; and last week Mr. LOOMIS, of Jackson, who had taken an active part in opposing the bill, received through the Post office a certificate of a $1 000 from a man largely interested in one of these roads. The Jackson member not only spurned the offer, or bribe, or whatever one sees fit to call it, but made the matter public. Other members, it is said, are implicated, but, for some reason, as yet unexplained, they have neglected to take the same course that Mr. LOOMIS did. The matter, as stated above, was brought to the notice of the House, and a Committee of five was appointed to investigate the condition of the several railroads organized under the act of 1857, so as to ascertain whether they have fully complied with the provisions of the act under which they were organized; also, to examine into the alleged attempt at bribery."

MUNIFICENT CHARITABLE DONATION IN DETROIT—The Detroit *Free Press* says that Mr. WALTER HASPER, of that city, has conveyed in trust to George Duffield, George B. Russell, Alex. C. McGraw, Jacob S. Farrand, Buckminster Wright, Frederick Bohl and David Cooper, for the purpose of establishing a "Hospital for the benefit and relief of the sick and aged poor within the limits or adjacent to the city of Detroit," real estate valued at $100,000, part of which is situated near this city, and the residue in the city of Philadelphia. The Trustees are authorized to sell, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same, and out of the avails to found and erect the said Hospital, either within the city or in its vicinity. The conditions of the grant are few, and easy to be complied with. *First*—There is to be paid to Mr. HASPER, during his life, the annual sum of $2,000, out of which annuity he pledges himself to pay $1,000 yearly, to remove an incumbrance of about $8,000 existing upon the property in Philadelphia. *Second*—To pay to said Trustees a reasonable compensation for their care and trouble in executing the trust. *Third*—That said Hospital shall be under the direction and management of persons of the Protestant faith.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Nathan Warren died at Troy on the 7th inst., aged 70. She was a wealthy and benevolent lady, greatly esteemed for her many good works.

Frederick Wicker, a well-known member of the Shaker Community at Nis-Kayuna, near Albany, died on the 6th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
during which period it has been witnessed by more than ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE TO THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the farce of
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Diggory.....Mr. Jefferson
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE!
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
The management would respectfully inform the public that the
FIRST ANNUAL BENEFIT
of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
will take place at this theatre on next
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1859,
on which occasion he will appear in his
WORLD-RENOWNED CHARACTER
of
ASA TRENCHARD,
in the celebrated and highly successful comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
together with a variety of
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
Box Book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 14,
The performance will commence with
THE VILLAGERS; OR, HAY MAKERS AND MOON RAKERS.
To be followed by
THE AVENGER; OR, THE MOOR OF SICILY.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 14,
The entertainment will commence with
OUR YANKEE COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the Drama of
LUKE THE LABORER.
Philip.....Mr. E. C. Prior

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
Positively
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb 14, 1859.
First night of the new and splendid Equestrian Spectacle, illustrative of the Feats of Arms in the ancient Knightly Lists, and entitled,
THE TOURNAMENT;
OR THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY.
Haste to Niblo's! Away, away,
To the glittering sports of the skilled and gay,
Where the horse and his rider the sports prolong,
Of the daring and chivalrous Tournament.
DAN RICE,
Humorist and Conversationist,
Will Talk!
THE HORSE OF BEAUTY
Will Talk!
THE LOW COMEDY MULES
Will Speak for Themselves!
For a few nights more.
In addition to the above unabated attractions, which have Filled Niblo's with
CROWDS OF FASHIONABLES,
Will be presented a
GLITTERING MISCELLANY OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC ACTS,
by the
REGULAR TROOP OF STARS!
And the entirely successful and original Spectacle of the
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
Melville will Ride.
All forming the Greatest Equestrian Programme ever Witnessed.
N. B.—There will be two brilliant MATINEE ENTERTAINMENTS on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons. Open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.
The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be REPEATED EVERY EVENING.
In order to afford variety, and to give a fresh charm to the scenic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monday evening next, with those already so popular.
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March,

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MADAME ELVIRA,
MADAME ELVIRA,
MADAME ELVIRA
ON THE FLYING WIRE!
ON THE FLYING WIRE!
ON THE FLYING WIRE!
AND IN HER
GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS!
GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS!
GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS!
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS,
NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS,
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LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTURERS!
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C. A. SEARLES—Brudder Bones, Banjoist, Comedian, &c.
Mr. TURNER—Banjoist and Basso.
BILLY BLAIR—Tamborinist, Comic Singer and Humorist.
J. ENGLISH—Bassi-Primo.
JOHN BASSETT—Balladist and Vocal Extemporist.
M. D. EDMONDS—Solo Violinist and Dulcimer Artist.
Wm. H. VINCENT—Burlesque Dancer and Female Ethiopist.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
The exquisite AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens; HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen as usual.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The second of the Series of POPULAR LECTURES will be given by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
Subject—*Great Men.*
This lecture has never been delivered in New-York and the Committee understand that it is one of Mr. GREELEY'S best efforts. Tickets, 25 CENTS, to all parts of the house. For sale at the bookstores and door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
GRAND CONCERT OF
THE NEW-YORK ALLGEMEINE SAENGERBUND,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.
The German Liederkranz and several distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion. Noll's Band of sixty members has been secured for the evening.
Full particulars will be given in a few days.
Tickets for sale at the principal music and bookstores.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1859.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Our Yankee Cousin—Luke, the Laborer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—Theresa—Eton Boy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Villagers—The Avenger—Kiss in the Dark.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Campbell's Minstrels.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—The Christmas Carol.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian* is now in her nineteenth day out from Liverpool, and overdue at Portland, and the *America* is in her sixteenth day out from the same port, and overdue at Halifax. The weather at both ports of destination last night was clear, and favorable in every respect.

The steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz on the 9th, brings important advices from Mexico. Gen. Miramon, on the 2d instant, was installed into the Presidency, Zuloaga having resigned. The first act of the new chief was to annul all the measures of Gen. Robles, to liberate all the prisoners made in the *pronunciamiento* of the 23d of December, and to dismiss all the officers engaged in that affair. It was stated that Miramon, with five thousand men, was about to march upon Vera Cruz—a questionable rumor, seeing that Degollado was reported to be advancing to the capital with four thousand troops; that Col. Joaquin Miramon had been beaten at Zacatecas, and the Northern Liberals were hastening their march southward. The presence of the Commander-in-Chief at the capital would be plainly demanded by these impending movements.

Our dates from Tampico are to Jan. 27. Gen. Garza had marched to the relief of San Luis Potosi, and Gen. Vidaurri was hurriedly enrolling troops to act upon the same point. A rumor that the garrison of San Luis had, in despair of succor, abandoned the city, was discredited.

The proceedings of Congress on Saturday were important, involving the admission of a new State into the Confederacy—the Oregon bill having passed the House precisely as it went through the Senate, by 114 yeas to 103 nays. Nothing else was done in the House, the preliminary debate and action on various proposed amendments occupying the entire day. In the Senate a bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee authorizing the Postmaster-General to make contracts for the Ocean Mail Service. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, then called up his resolution instructing the President to request the Heads of Departments to prepare their estimates for 1860 on a basis not exceeding $50,000,000. The question of its proper reference was discussed for some time without any definite conclusion, when the private calendar was taken up.

There was great rejoicing in Washington on Saturday night, among the friends of the Administration, on the passage of the Oregon bill. The President came out on the occasion and made a speech, in which he complimented General Lane highly, and the Vice President, in expressing the pleasure he should experience on administering the oaths to the two Senators from the new State this evening, was very decided in his opinion on the subject of taking possession of Cuba. He thought we talked too much and did too little, and believed that if Cuba lay as convenient to England as it does to the United States, Great Britain would take possession of it in ten days. The President also intimated that those who opposed the annexation of any new territory were a pack of cowards.

The Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution adopted in the House a short time ago, has sent in a communication embodying a plan reorganizing the Collection Districts throughout the country. It reduces the number from about one hundred and forty to seventy-five, various ports of entry and delivery being discontinued, and the annual expense of collecting the revenue being reduced nearly $450,000, $117,743 of which falls upon New-York. It is proposed in the Senate to make still greater reduction in the expenses.

Charges of a very serious character have been preferred against Charles N. Pyne, United States Marshal for the Northern (or Chicago) District of Illinois, by a Mr. Martin, his book-keeper, and are causing considerable commotion among the friends of the Administration. Martin charges him with malfeasance in office, misapplication of the public moneys, violation of the Sub-Treasury law by his method of deposit, and with paying the expenses of the United States Courts with depreciated bank notes, instead of with gold and silver. He also charges him with overdrawing his yearly salary by more than one thousand dollars within a period of four months. All these charges are made directly and unequivocally, and the proof is offered to substantiate them. The matter is now under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is thought that the chances are against Pyne's removal during the present session, as such a step would be too significant a proof of the truth of Judge Douglas' charges with reference to some of the Illinois appointments, and would involve the discontinuance of the President's organ in Chicago, which is edited by Pyne and supported by the Marshalship. Martin threatens to give publicity to the entire testimony in case the removal is not made.

Not much business of public importance was transacted by the Legislature on Saturday, though the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. Ely, appointing a Commission of three, with alternates, to prepare a new Charter for the City of New-York, was reported favorably. The resolution providing for the addition of two members to the Lobby Investigating Committee was taken up, and elicited a long and warm discussion, in the course of which Mr. O. B. Wheeler, a member of the Committee, stated that he had been offered money to absent himself from its meetings, and thus prevent a quorum. He asserted that he was prepared to prove his statement at the proper time. A resolution to confine the investigations of the Committee to cases where definite charges were made was pending when the Senate adjourned. In the Assembly, a memorial was presented from the New-York Common Council, asking for salaries. No decisive action was had on any particular measure. Notice was given by Mr. H. A. Lyon of a bill to protect the people, and to secure an honest expenditure of the public moneys.

A Committee of the Ten Governors made a visit of inspection, on Saturday, in company with a number of invited guests to the various private nurseries where the pauper foundlings of the city are put out to board. An interesting report of the true condition of these wretched places and their unfortunate inmates will be found in our columns this morning.

Four serious accidents have been recently reported as occurring to persons employed on the Central Park. We are reliably informed that in none of these cases were the persons suffering in the employ of the Central Park Commissioners. as been killed or badly injured from the blasting for the Park since the commencement of the work, the precautions taken to prevent injuries from blasting are so thorough that none could occur except from a willful disregard of the regulations.

The bills of mortality for the past week do not exhibit so favorable a condition of the public as those of the week previous. According to the Report of the City Inspector the total number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th, at noon, was 445, an increase of 22 over the week previous, and a larger number than had ever before been reported at the same season of the year. A fearful prevalence of diseases of the throat and lungs is indicated by the Report, no less than 167 deaths being from these causes. The increase in the week's mortality is altogether in that class of complaints.

Yesterday there was a desperate fight in the Sixth Ward, between rival factions of a gang which infest that locality, during which a notorious character, known as "Fatty Welsh," was shot in the neck, by a pistol in the hands of a man named Mulvihill. Had it not been that "Fatty" wore a patent stock, in which there were steel bands, that prevented the ball entering his neck, "Fatty" would have been a subject for the Coroner instead of the Police Magistrate.

The family of Mr. Anthony Gale, residing in Neutra-alley, and consisting of himself, his wife and two daughters, were poisoned on Saturday night by drinking mixed green and black tea, which had been purchased at a neighboring grocery. Mr. Gale and wife drank freely and are now very low; the girls drank sparingly and are now nearly well.

Under the head of "Recent Cases," in this morning's Times, will be found the decision of Justice Roosevelt in the very remarkable case of Monell *vs.* Denison. The Surrogate of New-York some fourteen years ago issued letters testamentary to an executor, who, pursuant to his authority, received payment of a mortgage, delivered it up, and satisfied it on record. Lately another person was appointed administrator of the same estate by the Surrogate of Columbia County, and now brought suit to foreclose the mortgage—notwithstanding it had been paid and satisfied. The ground of the claim was that the Surrogate of New-York had no jurisdiction. The decision is, however, that the claim cannot be sustained.

There were no cases of importance in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday. Catharine McGovern pleaded guilty to an indictment for an attempt at larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for a year. John Gans also pleaded guilty to two indictments for larceny, in having stolen $350 worth of jewelry, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months. In the case of George H. Cleveland, indicted for forging the name of his employer to a note for $11, judgment was suspended on his friends agreeing to send him out of the State. Recorder Barnard, during the last week, has transacted more business than in the same space of time has been dealt with in this Court for three years past.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, did not exceed 600 bales at previous figures. Flour was in better demand at firmer prices. Grain, Coffee, Sugars, Naval Stores, Fish, Fruit, Oils, Tallow and Whisky were quiet. Provisions attracted less attention. Hides, Scotch Pig Iron and Rice were in fair request. Freights were inactive, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cuban Humbug.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes us to-day some important hints towards an appreciation of the motives which are urging on so many members of Congress to their vehement Cuban crusade. The country, quite insensible itself to all appeals for its sympathy in the singular excitement, was beginning to suspect that Senators Slidell, Benjamin, Pugh and the rest must be afflicted with a monomania on the question of Cuba. The abundant and elaborate nonsense which has been talked on the subject in Congress could hardly be accounted for on the theory that it was all addressed to "Buncombe," and intended to affect the coming Presidential election. For the most stolid of Senators must have begun to suspect that there might be a point at which the nation's indignation at the neglect of all national business would get the better of its contemptuous indifference to the rigmarole of its representatives, and the airing of Cuba as a platform-plank had been carried on quite long enough some time since.

An impulse stronger and more immediate than the remote suggestions of political ambition now appears to account for the Congressional agitation. The bill granting the President control of thirty millions of the public money is a measure of speculation, not of politics. The funds thus placed at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate, who now stands, as his New-York organ confesses, "almost alone," looking about him in vain for a party, are to be used, not towards the purchase of Cuba, but simply to set on foot a grand scheme for buying up Spanish bonds in Europe at their present rate of depreciation, and raising their market value by forcing the Spanish Government to pay them in full or surrender Cuba as an equivalent. In order to reconcile the public mind of America to this notable transaction, funds will be freely used, and topical applications of nitrate of silver made with a Presidential probang to the vocal organs of public opinion.

Such results of the scheme as are involved in the fact that Spain and the United States are not the only nations in the world; in the contingency that Spain, on presentation of her bonds, may find the funds to meet them, or powerful friends to assist her in bringing her peremptory creditor to reason; and in the possibility that more honesty, decency and public virtue may linger throughout the land at large than is dreamt of in our President's philosophy, have not, of course, as yet been considered at Washington. They may, nevertheless, have their weight with the people of the United States; and it may be disagreeably revealed to the finders of these "witty inventions" that the United States do not exist simply and solely for the sake of deciding whether Mr. Slidell or Mr. Buchanan shall be nominated by a Democratic Convention at Charleston, nor even for the convenience of "distinguished Cuban gentlemen" engaged in the manufacture of "merchantable" scrip.

It is high time that the secret machinery of this whole Cuban uproar should be fully and fearlessly exposed. With scarcely an exception, every speech that has been made in Congress in opposition to this movement, has assumed that it really meant the annexation of Cuba. It means no such thing. It means the Democratic candidacy of 1860. Instead of debating the desirability of Cuban annexation and "setting themselves right" with the country on a question which is not before the country at all, let the members of either House, who value the good name of America and the permanent interests of the nation, set themselves at once about the task of flaying this vast imposture. The thing has not an hour's life in it if the truth be probed and found and published. Those who, in their selfish or partisan blindness, allow it to escape its just doom, will one day find it far harder to "set themselves right" with their country than they seem now to be able to imagine.

The Registry Measure.—Some progress is making in both branches of the Legislature towards the enactment of a Registry law. Each House has a bill before it—that of the Senate introduced by Mr. Johnson, and the one in the Assembly by Mr. Spencer. On Wednesday the Senate appointed a special Committee—Messrs. Johnson, Noxon and Mather—to take charge of the subject. The selection is fair and proper. The Assembly devoted Wednesday evening to a discussion of its own bill—the question being on Mr. Tuthill's motion to strike out a section requiring all naturalized voters to produce their papers at the polls. Mr. Tuthill pointed out the evident impropriety of such requirement in the case of young men made citizens during their minority, by the naturalization of their fathers, and who, therefore, have no papers to show. This was an oversight in the draft of the bill; and, besides, there were other objections to the provision. It was very properly stricken out.

The Registry encounters no opposition from the Republicans in either House. But the Democrats, on the contrary, appear unanimous in their hostility. Mr. Rutherford, from the Sixteenth District of this City—a gentleman who announced with some appearance of ostentation that he was not an American by birth—declared the proposed Registry law neither more nor less than an attack upon Irish citizens. He was answered effectively by Mr. Miller, of Buffalo, a German by birth, who said he had assured his German and Irish constituents that he should vote for such a bill, and with that distinct understanding had received their suffrages.

Our advices are favorable to the final passage of the measure. We trust they are well founded. No more honest, useful or needful law could claim the attention of the Legislature at the present session. A Registry is right in itself. Every man knows that it is, no matter what party it hurts or helps. Without it, our elections are fast becoming a hideous farce.

The Last Mexican Variation.

A political Merriam would find endless employment in noting the changes of Mexican affairs, and counting their interminable revolutions. Each semi-monthly arrival brings its new phase, which is only not startling because we have come to look for it as we do for our newspaper or magazine; and because no profounder depth of misery is likely to be sounded by any new convulsive movement that unhappy Republic can make.

On Dec. 23, the Government of Gen. Zuloaga was displaced by a movement of which Señor Robles was the leading spirit. Señor Robles, during the later years of revolution, which had left none of the leaders at home a moment for calm consideration, had enjoyed the repose requisite for the formation of great designs, as envoy at Washington. Abandoning his seclusion to save his country, he hastened to Mexico. The olive branch was borne before him. A moderate himself, he came to inspire moderate counsels; to gather extreme conservative and ultra-liberal, the puro and the priest, upon one platform; and bring about a new era of good will, by the exertion of his own will, and those of perhaps a half-dozen other like-minded patriots, who really had grown weary of incessant popular commotion. The movement thus established by Robles had its early moments of success. Zuloaga took refuge beneath the French flag. A council of notables was summoned. It met; and the hopes of the moderates were extinguished. The ecclesiastical power, too adroit for the laity, thrust their own delegates into the junta. By a vote almost unanimous, it elected Miramon to the Presidency; thus effectually perpetuating the rule of the conservatives. We give elsewhere a letter from the new President addressed to Gen. Robles, denouncing the revolution, and declaring his unalterable devotion to the plan of Tacubaya, as revised and improved in the Citadel of Mexico; a profession of faith which sufficiently intimates the retroactive tendencies of the new administration.

General Miramon, though young in life, in arms and in politics, has omitted no occasion to testify his fealty to the church. His first notable appearance before the public was two years ago, in a revolt against the Liberal Government, at Puebla, where, in conjunction with Orihuela, he declared against the law of demortization and for the rights of the clergy. He was partner and associate in every intrigue and outbreak preceding the elevation of Zuloaga to office; after which he became second in command of the army, and, upon the death of Osollos, Commander-in-Chief. He is said to be unusually devout in his religious convictions. His confessor, and a young and spirited wife, dispute authority over him; and as in political matters the interest of the priest and the lady point to the same ends, there is no probability of any modification of his retrogressive disposition. His successes in arms thus far indicate a larger share of military talent than falls to the lot of any of the Liberal leaders; and backed by ecclesiastical subsidies may perpetuate his power against a party deficient in unity, means, and soldiership. The latest event in Mexican affairs, therefore, affirms a conviction we have so often expressed, that the moral weight of our Government should long ago have been thrown into the Liberal side of the Mexican balance, by an act of recognition, which might have prevented the present result. The long attendance upon the foolish plans of Robles has only confirmed the Conservatives in power.

How the City Treasury is Plundered.

On last Thursday morning we called attention to *one hundred and sixty-six* judgments obtained against the City by various parties; and taking up a single case—that of Harsin and Clark—we exposed its history as a fraud from beginning to end, and called on the Corporation Counsel to explain how such a claim had been permitted to stand in a Court of justice. The Corporation Counsel has given no answer, but a significant comment on our strictures is furnished in the vote of the Common Council on last Friday evening, striking out the amount of this claim ($48,025) from the "Judgment appropriation" of nearly one million of dollars, asked for by the new Comptroller. So far, so good. But we believe, and unhesitatingly avow our belief, that an analysis of each case in this long judgment catalogue would show conditions of fact in the vast majority, if not all, fully as illegal and objectionable as were exhibited in our examination of the particular case mentioned. It will not do, gentlemen of the Common Council, to throw overboard the only case that has been examined, and permit all the others to escape scot free; the same machinery which so nearly consummated success in Harsin and Clark's case, has been at work, as we believe, in almost every other of the one hundred and sixty-six judgment claims; and the amount of over $900,000 is surely large enough to justify some further examination and reports.

As an illustration, we may take up the case of John Pettigrew, formerly famous in connection with "the Bowery pavement," who figures in the Comptroller's judgment estimate to the amount of $26,351, and some odd cents. This amount, if we understand the matter, is based on a claim of $15,013 86, for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; and $7,981 10 for filling sunken lots in a block bounded east and west between Avenue A and Second-avenue, and north and south between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The Sixty-third-street contract was dated 26th November, 1852, at a time when it was well known that the Central Park would embrace the street proposed to be regulated; and the time given for completing the work was "within nine months from date." On the 14th July, 1854, the Common Council notified Mr. Pettigrew that as the Central Park was then in legal existence, and embraced the street mentioned in his contract, no work should be done under the said contract, the limited time (nine months) for the completion of which had expired on the 26th August, 1853. At the time this notice was served, as appears under oath in the official record, no work had been commenced by Pettigrew under his contract, nor were there any preparations for work visible in the vicinity. Whether after having received such notice he went to work or not, can be a matter of no consequence, inasmuch as his contract had expired on the 26th of August, nearly a year before; and the same reason will cover the possible question of the City's jurisdiction in the premises. That after receiving notice to discontinue, he may, in view of the facilities for obtaining judgments against the City, have expended a few hundred dollars in scratching up the face of the Park, we hold to be not improbable; but that any such amount as $15,013 86 was spent in this useless labor, is a supposition too absurd for argument.

The contract for filling sunken lots between Avenue A and Second-avenue, was made with Pettigrew and Kinsley, and contained an express provision that these gentlemen should be paid when the amount of their bill "had been collected by assessment from the property-holders benefited." This amount, as the complaint alleges, has not yet been collected, and in consequence two propositions are put before us as equally possible: First, that the lots have never been filled and raised to the proper level by Messrs. Pettigrew and Kinsley in the manner and within the time specified; and, secondly, that gross negligence or fraud may have occurred in the Bureau of Assessments with reference to the property in question. The way to determine these matters, we think, is not to pay the bill without a rigid investigation.

Now, surely, if ever two claims against the City demanded a fair and public trial, these two claims of Mr. Pettigrew's might be classed in that category. But we find that on motion of Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, attorneys for the plaintiff, and with the consent of the Corporation Counsel on behalf of the City, the whole subject was referred to the decision of Mr. Richard Mott as referee, who promptly decided—*in an opinion not covering twenty lines of manuscript*—that the plaintiff should have judgment for all he asked, $22,944 96, with interest and allowance of two per cent. and costs, amounting to $3,406 65 additional, or a grand total on this operation of $26,351 61, the amount for which the Comptroller quietly asks a special appropriation to be made! Again we ask Has the Corporation Counsel no explanation to offer under these extraordinary circumstances? Has the Comptroller no researches to make before recommending payment of so vast a sum?

Admission of Oregon.

We have another new State. Oregon has been admitted into the Union, and is henceforth a member, in good and regular standing, of the Confederacy. Her population is, probably, not half enough to entitle her to admission under the principle incorporated into the Kansas bill last Winter. But the Democrats, the very men who voted *then* that no State should thereafter come into the Union without population sufficient to entitle her to a representative, voted *now* to admit Oregon:—and the Republicans, who voted *then* against any such requisition, and declared their purpose to pay no attention to it, voted *against* the admission of Oregon now. Mr. Eli Thayer and several other Republicans had the courage and independence to disregard the decree of the caucus, and voted for the bill.

The result shows how completely all great questions of public policy are made subordinate to party interest. It is perfectly evident that scarcely a single member of Congress voted on this question from any settled principle, or any large estimate of the public welfare. The Democrats voted for admission because it would give the Democratic Party two additional votes in the Senate, one in the House, and *three* in the Electoral College on the vote for President; and the Republicans voted against it for the same reason. Kansas could be admitted with equal facility if the party advantages of the measure were equally apparent.

For our own part, we approve entirely of the principle embodied in the Kansas bill—that no new State should be admitted until her population entitles her to a Representative. It is recommended by every consideration of justice, of fairness, and of public policy. But the action of Congress in the case of Oregon shows that its introduction was the merest farce, intended solely for party effect, and to be cast aside whenever the exigencies of the dominant party might require. Legislation upon *principle* is an exploded fallacy; partisan interest rules Congress and governs the country.

Oregon is a Free State—her Constitution prohibiting Slavery—and she will unquestionably always remain so. At present, however the party which is in the ascendant there is quite as thoroughly devoted to the Slave-holding interest as South Carolina or Mississippi.

Sink or Swim?

"To be or not to be" is the question upon which the President's venerable and poetic friend in the *Herald* office now seems to be exercising his vigorous and imaginative mind. No convenient "Plum Gut" offers itself to his inquiring eye as a means of escape from the perplexities of the political voyage on which he has entered. Must he perish alone with Buchanan, or, retiring utterly from a strife beyond his powers, give up his declining years to the Muses and to Mary Ann?

In his great perturbation, poor Bennett has betaken himself, like the lunatics in Turkey, to piety and prophecy. He yesterday issued a kind of Moore's Almanac, filled with oracles in regard to the destiny of the whole world and the "rest of mankind," which is really worth attending to, since, like the Delphic *dicta* of old it contains some grains of comfort for all sorts of people, prognosticating ruin enough to delight the cruelest of bears, and prosperity enough to elate the least ecstatic of bulls.

On the matter of the "Old World and the New" Bennett airs his geography, his political economy, and his historical lore, and finally concludes that the effete "monarchies" are in a bad way, and that America alone possesses the "elements of stability and social order," being, in fact, as the poet so naturally puts it, "a vast threshing-floor, where millions of impractical individuals are winnowing their chaotic fancies and thoughts, while silent Ruths pick up the grains of wheat, and the chaff followeth the wind where it listeth." This is the "Angel's Smile" for the bulls, and a very sweet and seductive smile it is, as all must admit. But the "Demon's Grin" for the bears, is quite as fine in its way, and seems to sit quite as naturally on the prophet's expressive face. The "Administration and the Democracy" provoke the less flattering view that "the slumbering volcano which underlies the continent of Europe overshadows these United States like a heavy cloud"—clearly the more perilous position of the two for all who cannot "stand from under." But a toppling volcano in the sky is not our only peril. "Our whole political system—State, Federal and Corporation—has fallen under the control of reckless, rapacious, shameless spoilsmen," who "within a few years will reduce this country to something even worse than the frightful anarchy of Mexico." "All business is at a dead lock," and even the President, poor Bennett's only swimmer in the general shipwreck, is at last fairly owned to be "perplexed how to carry on the Government, save the treasury, and preserve the political *status* of the country." Truly, a dreadful state of things for the threshing-floor of stability, and not altogether without its consolations for the "effete monarchies," the more particularly that poor Bennett sees no hope for us but in an "imitation by Mr. Buchanan of Louis Napoleon's masterly *coup d'état*." With James the First as Emperor, and Count Bennett de Fort Washington, as his Minister of the Interior, we may possibly escape for a while being annexed to the Viceroyalty of Canada, or subjugated by the Kingdom of Cuba.

Such is the alternative before us. Sage of the White House! which shall it be? Or may we, like the boy in the menagerie, having paid our money, be permitted to take our choice?

The Homestead Bill.

This measure has passed the House of Representatives by the strong vote of 120 to 76; but its passage in the Senate during the present session can scarcely be regarded as probable. It is a good bill, and will help many a poor family to a farm who might otherwise never have a homestead of their own. But it is not quite so good as its title might imply to those whose anticipations are unreasonable, or whose information may be incorrect. The bill will not place its beneficiaries in any such circumstances as are indicated by the term "homestead" in the older portions of the country. It can confer no dwellings, more or less comfortable, no neighborhood of school-houses, churches, and such like conveniences pertaining to established communities. These and many other indispensable things must be supplied by industry, enterprise and energy. For a time, perhaps for years, they will lack much which goes to make a homestead what it should be.

But they will have from the first an essential stand-point, from which only some fault of their own can oust them. The land on which their dwelling stands will be theirs, to hold and to improve. It will yield them from the first, and in abundance, the necessaries of life, and in good time the comforts also. The act provides that every head of a family, man or woman, being, or having declared an intention of becoming, a citizen, may enter upon any vacant or unappropriated quarter section (160 acres) of Government land, subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre, and receive a patent therefor, after occupying and actually residing on said land for five years, free of cost, except a fee of $10 on receiving the patent. Such quarter section is protected as a homestead, and "shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor." On the face of the case, this privilege is a saving to the settler of $200—not a small sum for most of those who go West. But, in reality, it is much more to nine-tenths of them. At least that proportion have spent their last dollar by the time they reach "land subject to private entry." Under the preëmption laws they are entitled to "squat," that is, to settle upon a vacant quarter section, erect a dwelling, or "claim shanty," and make improvements of the value of $50. When this is performed, and a moderately brief period of residence expired, they may go to the Land Office, "prove up their claim," and receive title, provided they are prepared to pay the indispensable $1 25 per acre.

And there's the rub. To raise the $200, recourse must be had to a "banker" in the nearest village. That benevolent individual advances the money at an interest ranging from thirty to sixty per cent, and secures himself by taking the title in his own name directly from the Land Office, giving the squatter a contract to sell back at a specified time of one, two or three years, upon payment of principal and interest. It is needless to say that in very many cases the settler proves unable in the sequel to fulfill his part of the unconscionable bargain, and thus the land, with all the advantage of its improvements and enhanced value, remains irrevocably in the hands of the banker. But at the best, the homestead by this process costs its owner four or five hundred dollars, besides the harrassing anxiety incident to the obligation he has been compelled to incur. By thousands of industrious families, liable to such circumstances, the Homestead bill cannot fail to be hailed as a real blessing. But it will offer no inducements to any who are not inclined to face the hardships of a new country or to earn subsistence by hard labor. Such will continue to hang around cities, where misdirected charity can always be, to some extent, made available for the support of pertinacious mendicity. A homestead on a prairie, without a house in sight, is by no means the paradise of a lazy man, even though he may get it for nothing. It is a gift he would scorn to touch.

The bill will confer substantial advantages upon those who may avail themselves of its provisions. But we confess to grave doubts as to the propriety of its passage at present. The Treasury needs all its resources, and to cut off just now what it may reasonably hope to receive from the sale of the public lands is, to say the least, a movement of very doubtful policy.

The Post-Office at Fault Again.—There must be something very defective in the foreign postal arrangements in this City. A short time ago a number of letters intended for Liverpool, England, were sent, instead, to Liverpool in the British Provinces. And it now appears that the mails of the 6th of December for New-Granada and the Spanish Main, were forwarded to San Francisco, California. For the annoyance and pecuniary loss to which merchants in this country have been so subjected, there is, of course, no redress; nor will the clerks in our model Post-Office sleep any the less soundly in consequence; and yet, an occurrence of this kind is a flagrant evidence of the want of system and care in some or other of the departments of the postal service. The Deputy Postmaster-General should remember that the little error of the President, in supposing that Venezuela lies in the direct route by sea between New-York and the River Plate, is no excuse for a Postmaster's believing that the shortest route to Carthagena, Barranquilla and Bogota is by way of San Francisco.

King Bomba and his Government.

Signor Fontana, an Italian gentleman familiar with his theme, will lecture to night, at Clinton Hall, upon the character and the reign of Ferdinand of Naples, commonly and justly branded by the title of King "Bomba," whose death was reported by the last steamer from Europe. The tyranny of "Bomba" has played a great part in bringing about that feverish state of Italian feeling which now threatens the peace of the world, and the evil he has done will not die with him if he has indeed gone to his stern account. The expected arrival in this country of the noble Porrio, and of other illustrious victims of this monarch's atrocious policy, lends a special and immediate interest to the subject of Signor Fontana's discourse.

Naval and Marine Intelligence.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* left San Francisco for Guaymas, Gulf of California, on the 19th ult., to relieve the *Saranac*. The *Vandalia* sailed from Portsmouth, (N. H.,) on the 1st of December, 1857, and made the trip to Rio de Janeiro in twenty-nine days and nineteen hours, one of the shortest passages ever made between the two places. From Rio the *Vandalia* sailed for a cruise, and arrived in San Francisco on the 3d December, 1858, having been 237 days at sea, in which time she traversed a distance of 33,000 miles. During this cruise she visited the Fejee Islands, where her crew inflicted punishment on the natives for having murdered and eaten two Americans, a full account of which has already been published in the Times. The attacking force was but sixty men, who met and routed six hundred warlike savages, and burnt their principal town, of one hundred and twenty-five houses, located in the mountains, at a considerable distance from the sea coast. In that engagement thirty savages were killed outright, and a great number wounded. The war-club with which the natives had massacred the two unfortunate men, is now on board the *Vandalia*, as well as many other trophies taken at that time. A most remarkable fact is, that neither by sickness, accident or battle, has the *Vandalia* lost a single man since sailing from Portsmouth. The armament of the *Vandalia* consists of four huge sixty-eight pounders, Dahlgren's pattern, weighing fifty-six cwt. each, without the carriages, and sixteen thirty-two pounders, weighing thirty-three cwt. each. She has just returned from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, where she has been thoroughly recaulked, repaired and repainted.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Arthur Sinclair; Lieutenants—J. Hogan Brown, C. H. B. Cauldwell, Wm. Sharp, Wm. Gwin, W. F. Gassell; Surgeon, Joseph Wilson, Jr.; Assistant-Surgeon, H. B. Tilst; Purser, Miles H. Morris; Marine Officer, Allen Ramsey, (2d Lieut.); Master, C. A. Babcock; Captain's Clerk, Wm. W. Sinclair; Purser's Clerk, H. A. Hunt; Boatswain, James M. Mullen; Gunner, B. Duycker; Carpenter, Amos Chick; Sailmaker, Wm. Rodgers; Acting-Master's Mates, William Nelson, F. B. Mariam, J. Love.

Her whole complement comprises a force of 181 men, distributed as follows: Officers, 21; Marines, 25; Seamen, 128.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed from Acapulco Jan. 20, for Panama. The United States frigate *Saranac* arrived at Acapulco Jan. 23d, and was to sail for Guaymas on the 10th inst., touching at Manzanilla, Mazatlan and San Blas. The flag ship *Merrimack* was at Realejo Jan. 25.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, flag ship of the Home Squadron, is at Aspinwall. The following is a list of her officers, who, at last accounts, were reported all well:

Flag Officer, William J. McClunny, Commander-in-Chief; Captain, William H. Gardner; First Lieutenant and Executive officer, Carter B. Poindexter; Second Lieutenant, Thomas H. Stevens; Third Lieutenant, George H. Cooper; Fourth Lieutenant, Johnston B. Creighton; Fifth Lieutenant, William L. Powell; Sixth Lieutenant, Beverly Kennon; Seventh Lieutenant (vacant;) (Flag); Fleet Surgeon, James [illegible]ornick; Purser, Edward C. Doran; Passed-Assistant Surgeon, Arthur W. Lynch; Assistant Surgeon, Alexander M. Vedder; Chaplain, Nathaniel Frost; Marine Officers: Captain, Josiah Watson; Second Lieutenant, Philip H. W. Fontane; Chief Engineer, Eldredge Lawton; Flag-Officer's Secretary, William C. Zantzinger; Midshipmen, William C. Whittle, William A. Kerr, Albert Kautz; Captain's Clerk, E. St. Clair Clarke; Purser's Clerk, Richard W. Byrd; Boatswain, John McKinley; Gunner, John Owins; Carpenter, Francis M. Cecil; Sailmaker, William Bennett; First Assistant Engineers, James M. Adams, Thomas A. Shock; Second Assistant Engineers, John W. Moore, (vacant;) Third Assistant Engineers, Charles H. Levy, John Purdy, Jr., Philip Inch, Samuel P. Ayres.

The sloop-of-war *Decatur* was at San Juan del Sur Jan. 29.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* had not arrived at Valparaiso up to Jan. 1.

The number of employes at the Norfolk Navy yard, it is expected, will soon be reduced from 1,800 men, a few weeks ago, to less than 1,000.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was at Greytown on the 1st inst.

The frigate *Savannah* arrived at Aspinwall Feb. 1 from Greytown and remained until Feb. 3.

Steamers between Boston and Charleston.—The *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston announces, in its last issue, that measures have been taken by one of their leading mercantile houses to establish a line of steamers between Boston and Charleston, S. C. The movement is based upon the assumption that if Boston had steamship facilities for sending goods with dispatch to Southern ports, equal to those of New-York, they could secure a large increase of direct trade with the South, instead of selling their goods in New-York, and paying commissions and other expenses. The success of the line of steamers to Baltimore is cited as an argument in favor of the new enterprise.

Sufferings at Sea.—The ship *Cromwell*, of Boston, arrived at San Francisco recently with the whole crew sick and in the greatest distress. It seems the vessel left Boston with only 14 sailors, when the least complement should have been 18. After leaving Cape Horn most of the crew were seized with the scurvy, and so affected were they that at no time up to her arrival at San Francisco were more than two on watch. It was only by the assistance of an extra crew sent on board by the pilot that the ship was brought to her anchorage inside of the Heads. The unfortunate seamen were receiving every attention.

Pride of the Sea.—This neat clipper-brig was recently sold for $12,000. She was to be placed on the route between San Francisco and San Pedro.

Death of a Sea Captain.—The California papers announce the death of Capt. William Mitchell, an old and much esteemed citizen of San Francisco, on board the ship *Flying Fish*, while off the Island of Formosa. He was on a voyage to Hong Kong for his health, and died from disease of the heart. He was brother of Martin Mitchell, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, and 53 years of age. The flags of the shipping in the harbor of San Francisco were displayed at half mast in respect to his memory.

Insolvency at the Custom-House.

There appears to be a fearful battle raging in the Custom-house at this moment between routine and insolvency, the end whereof it would be difficult to foresee. It is no doubt understood by most of our readers that on the entry of certain imports, the exact total of duty on which it would be impossible to ascertain until the goods have been appraised and weighed, an amount of money supposed to approximate to the correct total of the duties is demanded of the importer, who subsequently receives or pays the difference, plus or minus, between the actual ascertained duty and the sum originally deposited. The custom has accordingly been, on the final fixing of the amount due the Government, to issue notices to the importer, announcing to him that there is a balance to his credit with the Custom-house, which he is required to call and receive, or, *vice versa*, that there is a balance due by him to the Custom-house, which he is required to call and settle.

Recently, however, the condition of the Treasury has afforded the Secretary of the Treasury an excuse for issuing to the Collector of the Customs here an order not to pay any balances arising out of an excess of deposits of duties as above described. But the order in question not having included a prohibition of the issue of the notices to parties who have overpaid to call and receive the balances due them, these temporary valueless documents are still distributed according to established routine. The results, however, are not according to established routine; for, on calling for the money the importers are curtly made acquainted with the order of the Secretary, to which previous reference has been made, and are informed that the balances due cannot now be liquidated. An absolute insolvency of the New-York Custom-House is therefore another of the striking beauties arising out of the complication in which the present Administration has contrived to place public affairs. Indeed, there is more than simple insolvency involved in such a proceeding as this. There is an absolute breach of trust, which is as disgraceful as it is lamentable. Without reference to the actual emptiness of the Federal Treasury at Washington,—which, nevertheless, we presume does not prevent the Secretary's drawing his salary,—there is sufficient in the Sub-Treasury here to admit of the repayment of funds deposited on trust. It is to be supposed, that if these notices of credit-balances were t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH FOR $10,000.—The challenge of MICHAEL PHELAN of New-York, to play a game of billiards for $10,000, has at length been accepted by Mr. SZERETER, of Detroit, Mich. They agree to play a match of the American four-ball carom game of billiards, consisting of 2,000 points up, for $5,000 a side—half forfeit—$1,000 of which to be now deposited in the hands of HENRY COLTON, to bind $1,500 more to be deposited with the above stakeholder, on or before the 23d day of March, the game to be played on the 12th day of April, 1859, in the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, with two umpires, chosen by the parties, who shall choose a referee whose decision shall be final. The game to commence at 7 o'clock P. M., on one of MICHAEL PHELAN'S tables, (patent of 1858,) with round balls of the usual size, 2⅜: Mr. PHELAN to have the selection of any of the said tables now in use at Detroit, which table is to be put up in some proper place, for this match, in private, with proper lights, at least four burners over the table, upon which there is to be a proper cloth. The expenses incurred from all the above, to be paid equally by both parties. Should they not agree on what is proper in any of the above particulars, then it shall be determined by referees, each party choosing one who may choose the third. Should the parties disagree as to any of the rules of billiards, which shall govern the above match, such disagreement shall be adjusted by referees as above, who shall also adjust any other disagreement not provided for, or which may arise, which decision shall be final.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND AND FORGIVING WIFE.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, MARTIN O'HEARN, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, at No. 11 Peck-slip, went home intoxicated, and entering the room where his wife, MARGARET, and three children were sleeping, commenced an attack upon her. She escaped from the room and ran up stairs, followed by her husband, who swore he would have her life. In order to escape she was compelled to run out upon the roof of the building, where she was also followed by her brutal husband. As a last resort she clasped her babe, which she had taken with her, to her arms, and leaped to the pavement, breaking her leg and otherwise seriously injuring herself. Fortunately the child escaped unhurt. A doctor was called in to attend her, and her husband was taken to the Station-house. During the day she sent word to the Station-house that she did not wish to make any complaint against her husband, whereupon the brute was discharged.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SPIRITUALISTS.—Mr. NELSON J. HUME, a resident of Livingston County, this State, was arrested in this City, several days ago, on a complaint made by Mrs. MARY H. MORRELL, of Newburyport, Mass., in which she swears that, eighteen months ago, she and her husband were fellow-boarders with Mr. HUME, at a house in this City, where spiritual circles were in vogue, and that in the course of time she became a medium. She states that, on one occasion, during the absence of her husband, she was put in a trance state by HUME, and on her return to consciousness, she found herself lying on her own bed, and HUME sitting by her side. She further states that, while in the trance state, she was improperly dealt with by HUME. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoner for a further examination, which will be held to-day.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.—In the brief abstract of Judge INGERSOLL'S opinion, which we published on Saturday last, it was not stated in whom were vested the rights in controversy. The Court decided that Mr. DAY, the plaintiff, had no right whatever, to make, use, sell or apply GOODYEAR'S invention of vulcanized rubber for the manufacture of elastic-woven goods, or other elastic goods, or to grant licenses for the same, except shirred or corrugated goods, made according to the patent issued to CHAS. GOODYEAR, dated March 9, 1844, as granted to said DAY by agreements of Oct. 29, Nov. 5, and Dec. 5, 1846. The exclusive right to all elastic goods, except such shirred goods, is vested, as we are informed, in WM. JUDSON, Esq., the attorney and counsel of CHARLES GOODYEAR, except as relates to suspenders, the exclusive right to which is vested in the Nashawannuk Company, Massachusetts.

ARRESTED BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—GILBERT C. SMITH, captain of the canal boat *Liberty*, together with two other men, were arrested on Friday evening by the crew of the Harbor Police Boat No. 1, charged with stealing provisions, from on board the above boat, belonging to HENRY BRINKER, of West Washington Market. The two men were arrested while crossing over to Jersey with a boat containing the provisions; and, on being questioned, said that they had purchased the same of Capt. SMITH. On being taken to SMITH he confirmed their statement, and said he had a right to sell, but the owner denied the right, and said he had suspected the parties for a long time, and was of the opinion that he had lost several hundred dollars' worth of provisions in the same way. The prisoners were all committed for trial.

JOHN MULLER ON CHANGE AGAIN.—JOHN MULLER, who keeps the hotel at No. 44 Greenwich-street, was brought up again on Saturday for indulging in his old peculiarity. A countryman and namesake of his, named LONG MULLER, from the interior to fatherland, stopped at No. 44, a few days since, when he agreed with the proprietor to keep him and his wife, during their stay in this City, for 75 cents per day each. Upon calling for his bill on Saturday, LONG found that JOHN had figured up the amount to just double the sum agreed upon. Contrary to his usual custom JOHN refused to acknowledge his mistake, even after it had been explained to him by a police-men. Application was then made to Justice WELSH, who dispatched two officers to bring MULLER into Court. He soon made his appearance, acknowledged the error in his calculation and agreed to cut down his bill to the sum agreed upon. He was then released.

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF JEWELRY.—Messrs. HERMAN & Co., jewelers and diamond setters, No. 415 Broome street, adjoining the Police headquarters, made a complaint to the Detective Police that on Saturday morning they had been robbed of a diamond bracelet and a small box of diamonds, worth in all about $4,000. They stated that a young man, brother-in-law to one of the firm, and named GERSHOM COHEN, was in the habit of peddling jewelry for them on commission; and on Saturday morning desired to procure a valuable bracelet to show a gentleman who wished to make a purchase. It being the Jewish Sabbath, and the safe being locked, one of the firm handed COHEN the key, and told him to go and take out the bracelet, which he did, and then left. On Saturday evening, as COHEN did not return, a suspicion flashed across the minds of HERMAN & Co. that Mr. COHEN had "sloped" with the bracelet, and on an inspection of their safe they found they had been robbed as above stated, COHEN is about 27 years of age, speaks English in quite a rapid and broken manner, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high.

KING BOMBA AND HIS GOVERNMENT.—Signor FONTANA, an Italian gentleman familiar with this theme, will lecture to-night, at Clinton Hall, upon the character and the reign of FERDINAND of Naples, commonly and justly branded by the title of King "Bomba," whose death was reported by the last steamer from Europe. The tyranny of "Bomba" has played a great part in bringing about that feverish state of Italian feeling which now threatens the peace of the world, and the evil he has done will not die with him if he has indeed gone to his eternal account. The expected arrival in this country of the noble PORRIO, and of other illustrious victims of this monarch's atrocious policy, lends a special and immediate interest to the subject of Signor FONTANA'S discourse.

TRIAL MATCH AMONG THE FIREMEN.—The Fire Companies of the City are to have a grand playing match on the 22d inst., WASHINGTON'S birth-day, at the new liberty pole corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the best machines. The following Companies have entered for the match: Exempt Engine, New-York, first class; Phœnix Engine, Brooklyn, No. 12, first class; Mutual No. 51 Engine, New-York, second class; Mohawk Engine, No. 16, New-York, second class; Valley Forge, No. 11, Green Point, second class; Harry Howard, No. 36, New-York, third class; Neptune, No. 6, Staten Island, third class; Chatham, No. 15, New-York, second class; Protection, No. 5, Morrisania, third class.

A LOBBY-MAN ARRESTED.—A man named JNO. QUINN was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of an ex-policeman, named JNO. DUNN, who charges that QUINN defrauded him out of $20, by pretending that he had sufficient influence with Gen. NYE to get him (DUNN) reappointed on the police—a feat which he agreed to perform for the sum of $200. Confiding in these representations, DUNN alleges that he made a bargain with him, and paid $20 down, after which he learned that QUINN'S influence was not so great as represented, in fact, that it amounted to just nothing at all. QUINN was committed by Justice BRENNAN for examination.

PERILS OF EMIGRATION.—The *Sunday Courier* has a very interesting and extended account of the discomforts, deprivations, and perils, physical and moral, to which emigrants in our packet-ships are exposed in their attempts to reach this country. Most of the facts which it embodies have frequently been made public, but they are here brought together in a very striking and effective manner. A just tribute of praise is paid to the Commissioners of Emigration for the reforms they have accomplished, and the necessity of more stringent legislation for the prevention of these abuses is strongly urged.

DEATH OF JUDGE CROPSEY.—The Hon. HARMON B. CROPSEY, a prominent citizen of Richmond County, died at Westfield, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, aged 66 years. Judge CROPSEY has long been known in public life in his native county, and took a prominent part, in late years, in measures for the removal of Quarantine. His funeral takes place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the church in Richmond village, Staten Island.

DIED FROM EXHAUSTION.—A man named MICHAEL DUNN applied for lodging at the Fifth Ward Station house, on Friday night, and was furnished with the usual accommodations. In the morning he appeared very weak, and while attempting to pull on his boots fell back and immediately died. His death is supposed to have been caused by exposure and want of food, as he stated to his fellow lodgers during the night that he had not eaten anything for two days. An inquest was held and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 445 deaths in the City during the past week; 22 more than died during the week immediately preceding, and 2 more than died during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number, 161 died of diseases of the lungs and throat, and 94 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 233 were 5 years of age and under—152 of whom were under 1 year; 93 were men, 80 women, 158 boys, 114 girls; 308 were natives of the United States, 81 Ireland, 37 Germany, England 7, Scotland 5, and 1 and 2 each from other nations.

FIRES.—About 12½ o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of the building known as the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street, which was speedily extinguished. Damage $100. At about the same hour a fire occurred in the stable underneath the blacksmith's shop at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and before it could be extinguished two horses were burned. Damage about $500.

CARELESSNESS WITH CAMPHENE.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET WILLIAMS, a native of Nova Scotia, 18 years of age, who died from burns received on Thursday last by the explosion of camphene, which she used for lighting a fire. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of JAMES HAMILTON the itinerant fiddler who was drowned several weeks since in attempting to jump ashore from one of the Jersey City ferry boats, was found on Saturday in the dock near the ferry. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered.

SUICIDE FROM WANT.—WM. SPENNELL, a young German aged 17, by trade a baker, committed suicide on Friday night at No. 174 West Thirteenth-street, by taking a large dose of arsenic. Destitution and inability to find employment are assigned as the causes of the act.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—A man named JOHN CARLIN died at the City Hospital on Saturday from injuries received several days ago by being run over by a fire engine at the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A man named PATRICK DAVIS died on Saturday at the City Hospital from the effects of scalds received in November last, by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water upon his person at his residence No. 24 Thames-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.—A man named JAMES COTTON had his leg broken on Thursday by the premature discharge of a blast in the Central Park. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred this week, the first one proving fatal.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—The colored woman MRS. BOSLY, who came so near being murdered by her daughter on Wednesday night last, is improving, and it is thought she will recover.

Police Reports.

A MIXED QUARREL.—Solomon Ullman, a Jewish hoosier of No. 92 Bowery, was on Saturday arrested on complaint of Miss ANNA D. YOUNG, who charges him with having obtained from her friend Wm. ARNOLD, of No. 150 Broome street, the sum of $35, by falsely representing that he was authorized so to do by her. In answer to the charge Mr. Ullman says that the money belonged to him, having been stolen from his till by the complainant, who was recently in his employ. To this answer Miss YOUNG rejoins that this charge of embezzlement is a stale one, which has once been investigated and dismissed by Justice OSBORN; that it is instigated by revenge on the part of Ullman, who, while she was in his employ, became very much enamored of her, and gave her money at different times for the purpose of inducing her to comply with his illicit demands—a purpose in which he failed, and that he now seeks a return for his bad investment by trumping up this charge. The story of the girl appeared the more plausible of the two, and Justice BRENNAN held the prisoner for examination.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Fowler & Co., tailors, corner of John and Nassau streets, named William Scott, was arrested, on Saturday, charged with robbing his employers of ready-made clothing amounting to several hundred dollars. It appears that Messrs. Fowler & Co. have, for some time past, missed goods from their store, and, suspecting something wrong, they employed Detectives Farley and Hustes to watch the movements of their clerks. They soon discovered that Scott was in the habit of disposing of ready-made clothes at the tailor's shop of Joshua M. Hobourgh, at the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets. On searching the store, Mr. Fowler discovered nearly $300 worth of clothes as having been stolen from his shop. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who committed him to answer.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLORED PORTER.—A colored porter named Levi Tallman, for the past six years in the employ of Coolidge & Adams, druggists, No. 108 John-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing at various times, for several months past, different articles of drugs from his employers, and giving them to his sister-in-law, Margaret Moran, who has been in the habit of peddling them about the City, and dividing the proceeds with the porter. Officer Stokeley, of the Independent Police, was employed to ferret the matter out, and succeeded in detecting and arresting both of the guilty parties. They were locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Moody M. Hall, a resident of Williamsburg, doing business in Wall-street, was arrested on Saturday charged with defrauding Messrs. Jones & Cole out of $2,500 worth of coal, by false representations as to his responsibility, made at different times since 1856. The prisoner was brought before Justice WELSH, of the City Hall Police, who required him to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

A FUGITIVE BROUGHT BACK.—Officer McKnight on Friday returned from Chicago with a fugitive named Hugh Hayes, who was arrested in that city on a requisition from Governor Morgan, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, a man named Patrick Riley, in this City, several years ago.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED BY DRINKING TEA.—A singular case of poisoning occurred in a family residing in Neutra-alley, leading from Jay-street, between Concord and Johnson-streets, on Saturday last. The parties poisoned were ANTHONY GALE, his wife, and their two daughters named JULIA and EMMA, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years. The facts as gathered from the family are as follows: Mr. GALE on Friday purchased a small package of mixed green and black tea at a grocery store near his residence, of which the whole family partook Saturday morning. The tea was prepared in the usual way in a tin vessel. Mr. GALE and his wife drank one large cupful each of the decoction without noticing any peculiar taste. The daughter JULIA commenced to drink it but stopped, saying that it tasted like salts and senna, and that she could not drink it, as it made her sick. Her sister EMMA then drank part of a cup and the taste was the same to her. Mr. GALE went off about his business, and in less than an hour was seized with vomiting, followed by cramps and a burning in his throat and stomach, and in this condition was brought home. His wife was taken about the same time, in the same manner, with the additional symptom of purging. The two daughters were also similarly attacked but not so severely. Dr. GEORGE C. BENNETT was called in, and upon learning the facts in the case at once arrived at the conclusion that they had in some way been poisoned, and treated them accordingly. Yesterday, the children who drank but little of the tea were nearly well. The father and mother are yet confined to their beds, and are quite low, but with careful attendance it is thought there is no danger of a serious result. All who have examined the facts in this case agree that the poison, whatever it was, came from the tea.

IMPROVING GRAND-STREET.—The property owners on Grand-street have at last awakened to a knowledge of the fact that it is necessary to make an effort to increase the business facilities of that avenue of trade to keep what they have. South Seventh-street has made some heavy drafts upon the business of that street, and in time this new avenue for public favor will seriously damage it, unless prompt action is taken to prevent such a result. Other things being equal, wherever the Peck-slip Ferry Company discharges its passengers, under a management up to the spirit of the times—as it is hoped the next management will be—there, and in the avenues contiguous thereto, the great business of the Eastern District will centre, and to the injury of other sections, such as Grand-street—now more central—unless efforts are made to counteract this decentralizing process by such improvements, and offering such encouragement and facilities to business men, as will attract men of enterprise there, and induce those to remain who are already on the street. With this object in view, a meeting of property-holders on Grand-street was held on Friday night last at No. 145 Grand-street, at which Dr. F. M. LORETTE presided, and JAMES HALL acted as Secretary. What the street specially needs is an outlet to the country, and the special object of the meeting was to consider that matter. An act is now before the Legislature to run a line of City railroad-cars through Montrose-avenue to Newtown. It is sought to change this route, so as to pass from Peck-slip Ferry through First and Grand streets, and through Maspeth-avenue to the town of Maspeth and Newtown. Some of those interested in the other route favor this change, and at this meeting a Committee—consisting of James M. Waterbury, James Maurice, W. Cooper, Daniel Manger, Josiah Blackwell, James Hall, Edward Webster and J. T. Runcie—was appointed to combine the two interests in one project, if possible. The Committee will report at a special meeting to be called this week.

THE LAST BABY CASE.—In the case of the People *ex rel.* MARIA PETERSON *vs.* her husband, JOHN PETERSON, which has occupied the attention of Judge CULVER, of the City Court, at intervals, for several weeks past—the particulars of which have before been reported—the Court on Saturday rendered the following decision: The custody of the infant child is awarded to the mother, and defendant to be discharged on returning the child to the complainant, but all without prejudice to defendant if he makes a future application for the child, with proof of further acts of intemperance on the part of plaintiff. The father in this case separated from the mother and took the child from her in a surreptitious manner. She sues for the recovery of the child, a little girl four years old. The defence set up was, that the mother, from habits of intemperance, was an improper person to take charge of the child, and an attempt was made to prove it. On the other hand, it was alleged that the cases of intoxication testified to were times when laboring under great mental excitement, caused by the conduct of her husband relative to another woman, and, subsequently, the additional fact of having her child stolen from her; that the father, from his habits and associations, is not a proper person to have care of a little girl, so young as to need the attentions of a mother. The child was taken from its mother in November last; from that time up to the hearing of this case she did not know the whereabouts of the child. The parties resided in the Twelfth Ward, and the husband has commanded a brig trading between this port and the West Indies.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.—The new lessees of the Peck-slip and Grand-street ferries find the old lessees in hostile array against them—evidently determined to make the best of the position they occupy. They, however, seem to have anticipated this, and have evidently prepared themselves for all possible contingencies, and the people of the Eastern District are fully satisfied that whatever may transpire, must redound to their benefit. The question as to whether the new Company will purchase the ferry appurtenances of the old, will be decided, we understand, this week. The former are disposed to pay a fair price, and to this end have proposed to leave the question as to the price to be paid to arbitrators. The latter will have to decide by Wednesday next whether they accept of this proposition or not. If not accepted, the new Company will construct everything new for the ferries.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 91 deaths as having occurred during the week ending Saturday last. Of these, ten were by consumption, inflammation of the lungs, 7; convulsions, 10; croup, 6; dropsy in the head, 5; fevers, 9; still born, 4 congestion of the lungs and debility, marasmus (infantile) and palsy, three each; congestion of the brain, dropsy, erysipelas, disease of heart, and premature birth, two each, and one each by the following-named diseases: Abscess (lumbar) albuminaris, apoplexy, bronchitis, cancer of stomach, casualties, drowned, inflammation of the liver, mortification, old age, parturition, poison, small-pox, disease of stomach and suffocation. The deaths were distributed as follows: men, 17; women, 20; boys, 28; girls, 26. Adults, 37; children, 50. Males, 45; females, 46. Nativities: United States, 71; Ireland, 10; England 5; Germany, 3; British America, 1.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mr. DAVID CRONK, for many years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, died suddenly Saturday morning last, at his residence in Smith, near Church-street. His death was caused by a disease of the heart. The deceased was 37 years old, and leaves a family and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mrs. MARY CRAMPTON, residing at No. 390 Atlantic-street, died suddenly of nervous apoplexy yesterday morning. Coroner HOGAN held an inquest on both cases.

FIRE—ACCIDENTS.—The rectifying distillery of Messrs. REYNOLDS & BLOSSOM, on Irwin-street, near Van Brunt, was destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning last—the result of accident, as is supposed. Messrs. R. & B.'s loss is variously estimated at from $4,000 to $8,000, fully insured. CHARLES KELSEY owned the building. His loss is $1,000, covered by insurance.

During the fire two firemen were severely injured. GEORGE BURDIAN, baker, member of No. 6 Engine Company, was knocked into a cistern by a falling wall and had both legs broken. Another fireman, named ROSCHELLAR, residing at No. 10 Fulton-avenue, had one of his legs crushed by a falling wall. Both of the injured were taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

A PAINFUL CASE.—A woman was arrested by an officer of the First Precinct Police, on Friday night last, for stealing four door-mats, found in her possession. Upon being questioned by the Captain of the District, she stated that she was about to become a mother, and having no home, or money to obtain one, had taken this means to compel the County to provide her with the necessary accommodations. She was sent to the Almshouse.

ANOTHER UNFINISHED BUILDING FIRED.—The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock Saturday night was caused by the discovery of a fire in an unfinished house on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street. The fire was discovered in season to save the building from destruction. This is the thirteenth unfinished house reported to have been set on fire in this section of the city within the last two weeks.

HORSE-STEALING.—JAMES BEVELIN and JAMES MCFARDER were arrested by Officer WIDETTO, in the Sixth Precinct, Saturday night, for having in their possession a horse and wagon supposed to have been stolen. They were committed for examination.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department Commissioners of the Western Division have expelled MILES DOOLY, of Engine Company No. 17, for disorderly conduct; and suspended for one year each, WM. H. TRACY, JOHN ACKER and GEORGE T. DAVIS, of Engine Company No. 16, for "running in."

THE COURTS.—The General Term of the Supreme Court commences at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. Calendar—first twenty causes. A Special Term will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., this day. The February Term of the City Court opens at 9 A. M. Calendar—first twenty causes.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The annual ball of the Eastern District Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, will take place in the Odeon, the 22d inst.

ENGINE TRIAL.—Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 8, of this City, will go out in the contest for prizes in New-York City, on the 22d inst. They expect to take two of the prizes.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Gonconi, New-Hampshire, were put into circulation Saturday night last.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOODY'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, has a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article.
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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
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RESTORING THE HAIR.
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RESTORING THE HAIR.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all Jobbers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers
In every part of the United States.
Wholesale and Retail Dépôt,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

The Press on Poisonous Hair Dyes.—Two thousand newspapers have stated editorially, on the authority of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, that CRISTADORA'S Excelsior Hair Dye (No. 6 Astor House, New-York) is free from sugar of lead and all other injurious ingredients.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shall I be a Lawyer, Merchant, Minister. Mechanic, Author or Farmer? A correct Phrenological examination will help you to decide. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, give charts and written descriptions daily.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; also, all the latest novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. G. M. TRACY, Agent.

Bartholf's Superior
MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

From the Troy Budget.

The Siege of Corinth.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:

"The foes that he singly kept at bay.
Out-numbered his twin hairs of *Silver Gray.*"

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but *we do know* that under the effects of applications of Buckingham's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Grays" rapidly become (in appearance at least) members of "Young America." Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Knee Caps, Belts, Bandages and Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, No. 4 Ann-st.

Lawton Blackberry Plants.—Descriptive Circulars containing directions for cultivation and prices for 1859 free. Apply to WM. LAWTON, No. 45 Wall-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS—SEAMAN.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Thomas Lodge, GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esq., of Illinois, to Miss S. JENNIE SEAMAN.

DIED.

HERRING.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Frederick W. Herring, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 24 Vestry-st., this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock.

MCKENZIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, of paralysis, Mrs. LOUISE MCKENZIE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Bingham B. Sutton, No. 1 Lamartine-place, (West 19th st.,) without further invitation.

HARDEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, MARY ANN, wife of Edward Harvey, Jr., in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 East 24th st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BUCKLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, SARAH POST, beloved wife of Washington Post, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 4th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCHMIDT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 12, LOUISE GERTRUDE, eldest child of Louis and Eliza Schmidt, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of her parents are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on St. Mark's Church, corner of 3d-av. and 10th st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

REDMOND.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 22, ABIGAIL B. REDMOND, wife of John C. Redmond, and daughter of Samuel R. Guemmall.

The remains will be taken to Burlington, N. J., for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 12, after a short but severe illness, ESTELLE A. SMITH, youngest daughter of Gurdon L. and Betty B. Smith, of Essex, Conn., aged 19 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Essex for interment, at 8 o'clock this Monday morning.

☞ Alabama and Connecticut papers please copy.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 13, Mrs. PHILENA WHITE, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, H. P. Stanton, No. 45 Clinton place. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH JOHNSON, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 South 1st-st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CROPSEY.—In the town of Westfield, County of Richmond, on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, the Hon. HARMON B. CROPSEY, aged 66 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., at the Dutch Reformed Church in the village of Richmond.

FORD.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 12, of croup, LILLIE M., only child of Thomas L. and Annie Ford, aged 5 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Cars leaving New-York, foot of Cortland st., at 11 A. M., will give time to attend the funeral, and return at 3 P. M.

NEWKIRK.—In Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 12, of consumption, GEORGE, son of Henry and Eliza Newkirk, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst.

TEN BROECK.—At Virgin Bay, Nicaragua, on Monday, Dec. 20, GEORGE W. LEN BROECK, formerly of this City.

BENNET.—In No. 11 West Richmond st., Edinburg, Scotland, on Monday, Dec. 6, Mr. LINDSAY BENNET, aged 79 years.

EVERY ONE TROUBLED WITH DYSPEPSIA, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Weakness, &c., should use the Great Rejuvenator,

HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,

HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,

HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,

HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT.

Price $1. Sold No. 165 Chambers-st., and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; REDDING & CO., Boston.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Just introduced, the square visiting card, the square envelope, square note paper, and other novelties.

KING BOMBA.

Sig. G. B. FONTANA will deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*King Bomba, or the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty.* Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE—BY REQUEST of the Washington Literary Union—Recites his celebrated *Chants of New-England and the North*, on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., in Mozart Hall. See advertisement TO-MORROW.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

IRON AGAIN.

What is this we hear resounding
Grand and mighty as a tone
Through the stormy trumps of giants
On the granite mountains blown?
'Tis a voice that makes the Indus
Rouse again the western calms:
See the British legions thunder
By the Orient's frighted palms!
See the dark-eyed Spaniard lifting
Once again his vengeful glaive—
Bidding back the Gallic foeman
From the Guadalquiver's wave!
See again the Scot Greys charging!
Hark again the iron rain!
How Napoleon's gory eagle
Sinks forever on the plain!
Whose the voice we hear resounding?
Iron Wellington's the tone,
Startling as the trumps of giants
Through the LEDGER'S trumpet blown!
Bonner's mighty LEDGER blown!

Or, in other words, the LEDGER contains an original letter by the great Duke of Wellington, and besides

Gold Again.

Gold from Everett the graceful,
Winning with his golden pen
In the LEDGER'S golden columns
Golden diadems from men!

And besides,

Stars Again.

Proudest weaving over Prescott's
Forehead, made by Death sublime,
Starry wreaths perennial shining
As the tree itself of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as good, plain cook and to assist as washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, and waiter or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Both have the first City reference from their last places; a place together would be preferred. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtent person as seamstress and lady's maid in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and ironing; would be willing to assist in chamber work; good City reference can be given. Call to see at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room, till suited.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and jellies; also, part of the washing and ironing in a magnificent style; wages, $9. also, a girl of 15, minds a baby, sews neatly, waits on table, is fond of children; wages, $5. Call at No. 216 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and first class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Apply at No. 58 at antic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one as seamstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; the other, to take care of children and do plain sewing—both are excellent embroiderers; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 419½ 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS neat and pastry cook, who has lived in the best of families, with their recommendations. Understands jellies, soups, game, &c. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as an excellent cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given; to save trouble, none need call unless respectable private families. Can be seen at No. 130 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook; has no objection to help in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can be seen until engaged; has the best of reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room, near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing their hair. Good City references given. Apply at No. 290 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as nurse, or chamb rmaid and l waiting; understands the business well and has good City references. Apply at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 28th-st, or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; has got good City reference. Appy at No. 290 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED.—CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Second Institute at No. 469 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

FRENCH AND GERMAN, AND EVERY OTHER kind of servants, may continually be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., betwe n 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and German in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has lived in the very best of families in this City and in the country a no. Understands the treatment of horses. Is a sober man, and is not afraid of work. Address No. 195 East 26th-st., first floor, back room, or L. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS—A SITUATION IN A jobbing house, Yankee notions, ribbon and millinery, dress trimmings, embroideries or fancy goods; has had 15 years experience in returning in his own store in this City; will be found useful. Address J. K., Metropolitan Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man without family; is a Scotchman; has been 8 years in the country; is well acquainted with his business in all its branches. A note addressed to B. W., gardener, Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO HAS had considerable experience in some first-class weed manufactories in Scotland as ware houseman, wishes a situation in the above line, or as light porter; is a good penman. Apply to A REID, Florist, No 807 Broadway, to whom the advertiser is well known.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PRACTIcal gardener; is a married man, no children; wife is first-rate dairy woman, cook, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address T. B., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, IN A Yankee notion, straw goods, silk house, or some other light business, by a man whose testimonials for honesty, sobriety, &c., will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 273 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER—A man who thoroughly understands his business; has a small family; refers, by permission, to Francis T. Garretson, Att'y., &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 8 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COACH-BODY MAKERS.—STEADY employment for 15 or 20 first-class hands can be found on application at Fred. Wood & Co.'s factory, Bridgeport, Conn., (late Tomlinson, Wood & Co.,) or to Wood Bros., No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TWO SALESM N IN A FIRST CLA S retail dry goods store on Broadway. Those acquainted with the Broadway trade preferred. One for hosiery, that understands the business. The best of City reference required. Address H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST CLASS wholesale crockery house; one who has a trade in the northern counties and State trade generally. Address Box No. 181 Post-office, with reference, &c.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A FANCY GOODS (Notion) house: an experienced salesman that can influence and sell a fair amount of near by or Southern trade. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARMEN, AMERICANS, steady, sober men who can come well recommended. None others need apply. Call at Nos 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-RATE FINISHers of stereotype plates. Inquire of HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WAGES $3, TO COOK AND assist at washing, in a family of 3. Also, a cook, washer and ironer, for 2 in a family, wages $3 also, a cook in a small family, wages $10; and several for general housework in small families at good wages. No charge until suited. Enquire at the large Institute for Domestics, No. 18 Ith st., corner of 6th-av., where good situations are always ready the same day.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 30th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages conveys pupils residing in distant sections of the City to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

A $5 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 659 Broadway, engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand, and give a rapid off-hand business style. New pupils may enter this day at only $5. Regular terms $10. Four seats vacant.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

BILLIARDS.

PELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PELAN'S, 253 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTEND ELL'S WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Bond-st. Orders by mail solicited.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Asaph Chadwayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Clinton property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 190 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 3d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One lot in 5th-av., near Union-av., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold in a few days, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One corner, 42d-av. and 126th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 195 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect) suitable for manufacturing shoe, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls. Three story, 26 by 45 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 26 by 100 feet; about three minutes' walk from Atlantic-av. ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 122 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, gentrally located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1½ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 127, 129, 141 and 143 East 39th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 50th-st., or No. 283 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 23x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,796 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Be chertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 12 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Dépôt; said farm is well cleared except about 6 acres of woodland; it has a large ... with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 6 from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE tenement property on 6th-av., between 29th and 30 hsts. On east side 30th-av., between 45th and 46th-sts., and No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Also, eight fine building lots, corner of 48th-st. and 1st-av., and forty-two lots on Madison and Monroe-sts., near Pompkins-av., Brooklyn. All on easy terms. Apply to
ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
No. 74 Beaver-st., near the Merchant's Exchange.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—EIGHTH-AVENUE—A full block of 64 lots.
FIFTH-AVENUE—8 lots on 5th-av. and 4 on the rear on 92d st.
FIFTH-AVENUE—72 lots, best block on the avenue.
FIFTH-AVENUE—14 lots below 86th-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DEsirable double cottage house, with six lots of land newly located on Pacific-st., Bedford. The house is 40 feet front, two story, with an extension, well finished with gas and other improvements. Has fine garden, stable, &c. A choice and improving neighborhood. Third house west of New-York-av. Inquire on premises, or of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 20 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold as a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

THROG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—120 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANufacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 60x100 feet, five stories high, with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $500 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS high stoop house, located on the south side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is finely situated, and contains the modern improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 129 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 154 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 361, corner of 19th-st., lot 2 x75, house four story 26x42 well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—21½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1½ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE FINE brown-stone house on 28th-st., near 9th-av., with all the modern improvements complete. Terms to suit. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

One hundred and twenty acres near Bard's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near, building spot of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage house and stables all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. F. HASKINS on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased, in the village of Yonkers, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.
This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Dépôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.
For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 53 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 7 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.
J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, IN Willow, near Pierrepont-st., a large frame house and ground. The house is 30x65 feet, with conservatory, is in perfect order, has Ridgewood water, and all modern improvements for convenience and comfort. The grounds, containing about a quarter of an acre, are well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, extensive arbors, with grapes of superior quality, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c. The garden is tastefully laid out, with a great variety of rare plants, shrubs, vines, roots, bulbs, and roses in great variety. Its proximity to Wall-st. Ferry, combined with its other advantages, renders it one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 119 Willow-st., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCES—ONE first-class house in 29th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., English basement—$20,000. Also, house No. 142 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—$7,750. Brown stone house 7th-av. and 42d-st.—wide street—$11,000. Two neat houses on 45th-st. near 1st-av.—$6,000 each. Also, two neat brick cottage houses on 1st-av., between 45th and 46th-st.—$5,000 each. All the above on easy terms. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to
ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
No. 74 Beaver-st., near the Merchant's Exchange.

MOUNT VERNON VILLAGE LOTS TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES.—Owners of lots in Mount Vernon West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood, Washingtonville, Wakefield, &c., who have not paid up their taxes are hereby notified to pay their taxes, or their lots will be sold according to law. The Collector for the City of Westchester will receive the above taxes on MONDAY, Feb. 14, at Keese's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. F. SEDER Collector.
N. B.—Those wishing to sell their lots will do well to call as above.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 45th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price $6,250 each. Three quarters of the purchase money remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance payment will be received in good stocks or other securities at market value. Inquire of GEO. D. COGGESHALL, Great Western Insurance Office, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 74th and 75th sts., west side, Nos. 563 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 178 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown stone basement house; recent improvements; price, $7,000; also one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, 132 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE AND PARTIAL EXCHANGE—A substantial, well-arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain and snug country place; price about $3,000 wanted for balance, but "no seat for a gentleman doing his business in the City. Address CHAS. CARTER, care of O. G. CARTER, Office of New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 56x40 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry, now used as a ship joiner's shop; has steam power in the building, and 40 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 95 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick; gas, range, bath, furnace and water closet; size 25x50, lot 100; terms easy. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr. McLEAN, or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 22 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts. The lot is 22 feet 3 inches by 103 feet, the house 22 feet 3 inches by 38 feet; $2,500 of the purchase money can remain for five years, if desired. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE BROCKE, No. 126 Greene-st., or GEORGE H. STOW, No. 43 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,350. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY attic, basement and undercellar frame house, filled in with brick, No. 30 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, 10 cen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Eleven rooms, four marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 84 by 20½ feet; $1,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises or to R. MORRISON, 81 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout, will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO 150 WEST 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs—lot 20x98½ feet. The house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and grained throughout; hall tiled and frescoed, and in the best condition. Part can remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 681 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STOry, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 765 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

NO. 34 PIKE-ST. FOR SALE.—THIS IS A first class house, three stories, basement and undercellar. The house is 27 feet front, and has all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or No. 94 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—FOUR THREE-STORY, HIGH BASEment brick houses, now finishing, and will contain all the modern improvements; will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of ALIX OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in the basement. Also, a small farm.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 4-STORY BRICK buildings Nos. 113, 115 and 117 East 28th-st., north side, about 125 feet east of 3d-av., full lots, very desirable for manufacturing purposes. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND A LARGE part on mortgage, desirable tenement property in fee in Hamilton-st., near Market-st., New-York. Apply No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 34 King-st., containing all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES NOS. 337, 339, 341 Cherry-st., and Nos. 686 and 688 Water-st., on leased ground, will be sold separate or together. For particulars apply at No. 341 Cherry st., after 6 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 MARKET-st., in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson River, not above Peekskill, a fine first-class house on Murray Hill, (36th-st., near 5th-av.) together with 10 acres of timber land on Long Island, two miles from Astoria and 2½ miles from Greenpoint Ferry. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, from May 1, part of a house, consisting of front and back parlor, basement and two bedrooms, within a half hour's walk of City Hall. Address, stating location, rent, &c., S. R. R., Box No. 1,783 New-York Post-Office.

FACTORY WANTED.—THE ADVERTISERS won'd take a lease of a good factory in the City for a term of years; it must be well lighted and have room for about 200 workmen. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with description of property and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—POSSESsion IMMEDIATELY, IF POSSIBLE.—A person having a good house, well furnished, in a good location, at a moderate rent to a careful tenant, can address A. M. B., Box No. 3 200 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND, within short walking distance of one of the landings, a house, (furnished preferred,) for a small genteel family. Address W. A., Box No. 189 *Times* Office, stating location, rent, and when possession can be had.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE English basement house; must be 20 to 25 feet front with parlors inclosed, and location between 4th and 6th avs. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MRS. BEAN, SPIRITUAL TEST MEDIUM from Boston, has rooms at No. 469 Broadway, where she will receive calls from 9 to 1, 2 to 5, and 7 to 9.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 minutes from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent, if desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x10, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The ground is well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—One of the most beautiful situations near the City of New-York on the high grounds of Weehawken, overlooking New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c., perfectly healthy, and within a few minutes reach of the City. There are about twelve acres on the place and a mansion with all the necessary out-buildings, and is ornamented with waterfalls rustic bridges, evergreens, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desiring a residence of this character can examine it any time and see its advantages. Inquire, addressing J. G. G., Box 2,344, New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—IN THE VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a beautiful country residence located in the most healthy part of the village, and has a fine bathing and water prospect. The building is in first-rate order, and built of the very best of materials. Its size is 32x36 feet, and has a piazza on front and rear, with a basement and cellar. The lot is about 7 feet front and 400 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Its situation is convenient both to the railroad and steamboat. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and at the price is the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Furnished, at Bay Ridge, L. I., 30 minutes from Hamilton-av. ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the Narrows; large and costly mansion, about 50x60 elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout the house; grounds of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out by Downing; trees, shrubs, &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow house, hennery, &c. For further particulars, inquire of TOMES MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (15 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morr

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

60 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
40 shares Ocean Bank	50 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	100 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co	50 each
50 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	35 each
10 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	70 each
20 shares City Fire Insurance Co	20 each
50 shares Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co	25 each
18 shares United States Fire Insurance Co	50 each
25 shares Consolidated Insurance Co. of Phila.	50 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	25 each
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co	50 each
200 shares Owego Gas Light Co., (pay 9% c. div.)	50 each
60 shares Second Avenue Railroad	100 each
2560 acres Military Land Warrants.	
$8,000 Second Avenue Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 P cent. Bonds.,	
$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$8,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.	
$4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION TO CLOSE A CONCERN OF MOUN MORRIS HOMESTEAD LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 120TH-STREET—6 lots, about 136 feet west 5th-av.
ON NEW AVENUE—8 lots east side, between 122d and 123d st., and fronting Mount Morris square.
ON NEW AVENUE—One lot west side, adjoining corner of 124th-st.
4TH-AVENUE—12 lots, between 122d and 123d sts.
67TH-AVENUE—23 lots, between 118th and 123d sts.
7TH-AVENUE—11 lots and gores, between 120th and 124th sts.
117TH-STREET—10 lots and gores, between 5th and 6th avs.
118TH-STREET—14 lots, between 5th and 6th avs.
119TH-STREET—19 lots and gores, between 5th and 7th avs.
120TH-STREET—12 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
121ST-STREET—24 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
122D-STREET—17 lots between 6th and 7th avs
123D-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 6th av.
124TH-STREET—5 lots adjoining.
122D-STREET—13 lots, between Mount Morris and 4th-av.
123D-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 4th-av.

The sale of the whole of the above described property will be ABSOLUTE. The title is indisputable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF JONES' WOOD PROPERTY, consisting of 257 Lots between 71st and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock:

On 71st, 3d and 5th avs., 38 lots.
On Avenues A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st st., 25 lots.
On 72d-st., 44 lots.
On 73d st., 81 lots.
On 74th-st., 37 lots.
On 76th st., 4 lots.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years. Sale absolute. For maps, &c., apply to W. & M. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange place, or to

A. J. BLEECKER, S. N. & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1859, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 38th-st.; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; now rents for $1,000 a year.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 5 inches; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The new three story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The two new three-story, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front-houses, with brown-stone trimmings and under-cellars, known as Nos. 154 and 160 West 37th-st; houses 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; lots 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house if desired. Possession can be had at once.

All of these houses are built in a substantial manner, contain all the modern improvements, and are well finished in every respect.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-ST.—The 3 story and attic brick house, (with tea-room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 25x75 feet.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The two-story frame house and lot No. 110.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 108 n. s., nearly opposite Jane-st.

ON 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above.)—The two-story brick houses and lots. Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th st.; 3 feet alley way between.

ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 54.4 front by 59 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.

ON 30TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th-av., 21.6x98.9.

ON BROADWAY, s. s., NORTH 68TH-ST.—4 lots.

ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot, 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., the following most substantial, convenient, and well-built houses, adjoining the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 20th st. viz: 4 new four-story and basement Philadelphia brick front houses and lots, with stores, vaults in front, gas and water throughout; said houses have been built by days' work and of the best materials. Also, 2 cottage houses in 26th-st., adjoining the same, with sub-cellars, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Also, adjoining the same, 5 very neat and convenient cottage-houses in Franklin-terrace, with sub-cellars, gas, water, &c.; said houses contain 8 rooms, pantries, &c., and are in every way suitable for a small, respectable family, and are in good order. The above is a rare chance for persons wishing a respectable homestead on an economical scale, and for persons wishing to make a good investment and a good business location. May be seen until the day of sale. Terms easy.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—IMPORTANT and peremptory sale on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 John-st., of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight line detached levers, in rich and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting watches, plague and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufactures of Tobias, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piquet, Patek and Moulinier; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend. This sale has been unavoidably postponed from THIS DAY. Without further advertised, until the above date, in consequence of alterations in the building in Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st, each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAFAYETTE PLACE, &C., AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

LAFAYETTE-PLACE—No. 26, elegant house and lot.
TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Four houses, south west corner.
MONROE-STREET—No. 249 handsome house and lot.
BROOKLYN—Eight valuable lots in the 15th Ward.

For maps of the above property and full particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES' ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD.—Allotted to Clayton Scholes.—On Rockford and other avenues, Rose and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries, will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel household furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, tapestry, Ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, parlor furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, sheets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet ware, extension table, China dinner and tea sets, kitchen utensils; also, previous to the above, at 1 o'clock, three billiard tables.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of white, granite and common ware, glass ware, plain and decorated China, &c.; worthy the attention of country merchants. Sale positive, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

164 LOTS ON MANHATTANVILLE.—Broadway, 59th and 60th sts., 10th and 11th avs., on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at Merchants' Exchange. Sale positive. 50 per cent. on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or J. WARD, Jr., No. 5 Tryon-row.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 1st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,414,459 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$986,091 74	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3,483 2—	1,305,691 70
Total		$5,740,063 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,503 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,206 01	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,986 27—	$551,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 08	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 62—	$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.

Number of Policies issued during the year.....1,723
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859.....10,993
Increase in the net cash assets during the year, $754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT B. MCURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS.	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN D. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
SECRETARY, ISAAC ABBATT. ACTUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

ASA B. CLARK, M. J. WILLIAMSON.

THOMAS J. STEWART,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 30 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.

Particular attention given to the negotiation of improved Property and Lots located in the City of New-York.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.—Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO. having been appointed by the President Financial and Transfer agents of the Company in the City of New-York, this office will be closed after TUESDAY, 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of this Company payable in this City, will thereafter be presented for payment at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, where also the stock of the Company will be transferred.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies and Banks as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New York for the Legislature and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway.

W. S. GRAYTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

$1.000 AND WANTED IN THE RETAIL HAT BUSINESS.—Mortgage given as security for twice the amount. Address, for three days, J. A. WARDELL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Bonds.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS.—OUR SENIOR partner is on a collecting tour West; claims for Ohio, Indiana Michigan and Illinois, left with us before Feb. 20, will be forwarded for his personal attention.

GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS, Collection House,
No. 106 Broadway.

LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET, NEAR WILLIAM, TO LET—First floor, with fire place, large safe, Croton water, &c., suitable for an insurance company or banker. Possession immediate. Address OFFICE, Box No. 595 Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, JR.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES B. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FERRMAN,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, JR.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
MLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.—ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 21st of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 8s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February inst.

GILBERT C. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

JAN. 22, 1859. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 16th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN J. BERGH, Secretary.

THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of Cammann & Co., on and after Feb. 15. B WILSON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 5 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring from the house for the first time in 8 years. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD R. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CASH, IN an established manufactory, with bona fide property to represent the investment, and with facilities to earn $1 000 per month. This will be clearly shown at an interview, for which address WOOD, Box No. 191 *Times* Office. Will be associated with a party that fully understands the entire business.

A TELLER IN A WALL STREET BANK, who can give the best references in his present employers, desires to enter an established house, commercial or manufacturing, where his integrity, ability and acquaintance would secure him a partnership. He would be as a cash with a prospect of ultimate advancement. Address Bank, Box No. 4,233 Post-office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the city, now doing a first-rate business; only reason for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTER STAND, NO. 174 WASHington Market; pays from $75 to $80 per month. Inquire at the stand.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE BUTTER'S POINT NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Messerole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bid ter or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14 at 4 o'clock P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Bellville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.

Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Supt. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb 16 at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1 situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work.

DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$225 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,

H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail positively

SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,

for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior.

New-York to New Orleans, $30; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $22; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship BAHAMA, Capt. R. BROWNLESS, will sail from the

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. ELY'S bill authorizing HENRY R. SELDEN, CHARLES O'CONOR and HAMILTON FISH, or in their places respectively WM. C. BRYANT, ROBERT J. DILLON and WM. F. HAVEMEYER to prepare a new charter for the City of New-York, was reported favorably.

The resolution then came up to add two members to the Senate Investigating Committee, in consequence of the present difficulty of obtaining a quorum.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. WHEELER and DOHERTY, of the Committee, and lost.

Mr. BRANDRETH moved to confine the service to the present Senate.

Mr. WHEELER spoke warmly against the resolution, and declared that during the existence of the present Committee money had been offered him by a personal friend of his to induce him to absent himself from the Committee. He was prepared to prove this fact at the proper time. He did not seek a position on the Committee, but as it had been awarded him he should do his duty, until the power given it by the Senate was abrogated by the same body.

Mr. BRANDRETH did not see why Senators who had not been free from slanders should go outside of their own term to look for corruption. They should be glad of an opportunity to clear their own skirts.

Mr. DORSEY spoke against the resolution. It was the practice of rogues to plead the statute of limitation.

Mr. HALSTED said the only statute of limitation plea offered was by those who desired to go beyond their own term for an investigation.

Mr. DIVEN said that after the broad charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER, he should not throw any check upon the investigation, though he considered it would be more appropriate and honest to investigate the alleged bribery during the term of the present Senate.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved for the restriction of the investigation to written and sworn charges.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER objected, on the ground that no one would make such charges.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER—Then let the Committee fall! If the people come up like PASTOR BROOKS and assailed honorable men behind and under the cover of secrecy, it was generally found they did so for the purpose of striking their victim.

Mr. DIVEN insisted that the distinct charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER should be proved or withdrawn.

Mr. MATHER demanded the name of the Senator charged by Mr. O. B. WHEELER with approaching him with the money.

Mr. WHEELER said it was a friend of his who had been approached, not himself.

Mr. DOHERTY claimed that the demand was out of order, but Mr. MATHER still insisted on receiving the name.

Mr. WHEELER refused to give the name at this time. He explained that his friend had not only been approached indirectly by a member of the lower House, but directly by a lobby man.

Mr. SOUTH said he had been present at the investigation, and the proceedings were such as to impel him unless a different course were pursued, to move the discharge of the Committee.

Mr. DOHERTY spoke strongly against the proceedings of the lobby, who had followed and dogged him about, at home and in the streets, ever since the investigation commenced.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved that the question be taken without further debate.

Messrs. HALSTED and DIVEN opposed, and the motion was lost.

Mr. SPINOLA had no objection to the investigation, for, if the intention was honest, both sides would be investigated, as the report said money had been paid to defeat the Bridge bill.

After debate, which was continued until 5 o'clock, the motion to confine the Committee to cases where definite charges were made, was somewhat amended in minor particulars; but before it could be passed the Senate was left without a quorum, when it adjourned until 11 A. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a memorial from the Common Council of New-York, asking for salaries.

The report coming up to print extra copies of the Report of the Committee to investigate the affairs of Castle Garden, Mr. LAW moved to recommit it, on the ground that the binding was not provided for in the contract, and would be attended with heavy expense on account of the bulk of the book.

Messrs. CHANLER, RUTHERFORD and GOVER opposed the motion, on the plea that it was intended to cover up the evidence adduced by the Committee.

The motion prevailed by 63 to 26.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved for a reconsideration, agreeing to the report of the Committee, adverse to the bill to fix the wages of laborers on the Central Park a nine shillings per day.

After debate the vote was reconsidered and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

The bills to construct a horse railroad in Brooklyn, and to widen River-street, Brooklyn, were reported favorably.

Mr. JEREMIAH moved to recommit the bill reported favorably yesterday, authorizing the sale of the Post-Office site adjoining the City Hall, and increasing the City Hall fund one million of dollars. Agreed to.

The Connecticut Boundary Commission presented their report.

Mr. H. A. LYON gave notice of a bill to protect the people and to secure honest expenditure of the public moneys.

Proceedings of the Lobby Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Senate Investigating Committee met to-day. EASTUS CORNING, Jr., appeared and was sworn. In reply to searching questions, he testified distinctly and unequivocably that he had no knowledge of any kind whatever of any corrupt means being used in the way of bribes, promises or advantages to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, and that he had never offered, paid or promised any consideration at any time to secure votes for that purpose. No other witness was examined.

The Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AND INDIAN.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 13—Evening.

The weather has been very clear all day, with a light N. W. wind, and so continues, but there are yet no signs of the Royal mail steamship *America*, now in her 16th day from Liverpool and overdue.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 13—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now in her nineteenth day from Liverpool. The steamers of the line carry coal enough to last twenty days, and the *Indian* always uses less than her allowance, so that there is no fear that she is yet out of coal. The weather is fine here.

Ovation to Manager Barry of the Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

There was a dramatic ovation at the Boston Theatre last night, consisting of a crowded benefit to MR. THOS. BARRY, and the presentation to the beneficiary of a valuable silver salver, pitcher and goblet by the actors and employes of the establishment. Eloquent speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off with great éclat.

Detection of a Mail Robber.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW, in the employ of Thompson's Express, was this morning detected in the act of robbing the mails at the Albany Post-Office by HOLBROOK, Government Agent.

The Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Saturday Feb. 12.

The first race to-day was a two-mile heat for $2,500 a side, and was won by *Planet*, beating *Hennis Farron*.

The second race for the citizens' stakes was won by *Tar River*, beating several crack nags.

Religious Exercises in Philadelphia Theatres.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 13.

There were religious exercises in the Walnut-street Theatre for the first time, this evening. The house was crammed to overflowing, while hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Rev. Mr. WILLETTS delivered a sermon on temperance. There was much applause in the way of singing. A large posse of police was present to preserve order.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The New-Mexican mail of the 23d ult., reached Independence to-night. The California mail from Stockton was over due at Santa Fé, and the contractors were very uneasy about it, as the mail party had to run the gauntlet of the Mohave villages, containing about eight thousand Indians. The weather was fine and the roads good.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Empire City* brings Havana advices of the 9th. There is no political news worth telegraphing. Sugars firm; stock 65,000 boxes. Lard quiet, at 17¾c.@18c. Exchange on London, 60 days, 12 per cent. premium; on New-York, 2¼ per cent. premium.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The bark *Avola*, hence for Charleston, has put into Provincetown, leaking badly.

The schooner *Chieftain*, from Rockland for New-York, with lime, is ashore on Chatham Bar, and on fire, and will be a total loss.

The bark *Avola's* leak has been stopped, and she proceeded for Charleston.

Indictment of Captain Corrie, of the Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against Captain CORRIE of the yacht *Wanderer*, and three others, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. They are now in jail.

Weather Reports.

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

BALTIMORE.—Clear and cold.

WASHINGTON.—Cloudy. Thermometer 34°.

PETERSBURG.—Cloudy. Thermometer 41°.

WILMINGTON.—Clear and cold.

AUGUSTA.—Clear and cold.

CHARLESTON.—Clear. Ther. 48°. Wind N. W.

SAVANNAH.—Clear. Thermometer 42°. Wind N. W.

MACON.—Clear and cold.

MONTGOMERY.—Clear and pleasant.

MOBILE.—Clear. Thermometer 46°.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Clear and cold.

CINCINNATI.—Clear and cold.

Kansas and Slavery.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 12.

A bill abolishing and prohibiting Slavery in the Territory has passed the legislature, but it will doubtless receive the veto of Governor MEDARY.

The Killing of Purser Hunter.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against WM. P. ROACH for manslaughter, in killing S. V. HUNTER, late a purser in the United States Navy.

FOUNDLING BABIES.

How they are Cared For.

Now and then paragraphs find their way into the papers telling of strange packages left at some citizen's door, of baskets filled with unmarketable freight discovered by policemen in alley-ways or vacant rooms, or of infants, too young to know what it is to have a mother's care, left in stages or by places to be looked after by some benevolent stranger. Items like these occur too frequently to attract much attention. The eye falls on them and they are forgotten, but they tell of sin and shame in the past, of poverty and pinching want in the present, and of lives of bitter hardship in the future, or of a few short weeks of intense suffering for the diseased and puny infant whose feeble frame contains only a glimmering spark of life, which might perhaps better never have been kindled. Probably not one in a thousand ask the question what becomes of these children, the care of whom poverty-stricken parents are obliged to relinquish or whose birth their mothers conceal to avoid the shame of acknowledgment. One instinctively turns to the Orphan Asylums and the Homes for the Friendless, as the refuge to which they must be consigned; but the inmates of these institutions occupy comfortable homes when their situation is compared with that of those scores whose tender years are dragged out under the supervision of hired nurses. Of this last class there are at present perhaps two hundred who are cared for by the Almshouse Department. The division of the Board of Governors, known as the Committee on Out-Door Poor, have the immediate care of them. When a foundling is picked up in the street, or when a half-starved mother finds that cold and hunger are blasting the life of her babe, the child is taken to the office of the Alms House Department in the Rotunda in the Park. If it has no name, for three out of every four of this class are illegitimate, the fancy and invention of the employes is called into play, and the forsaken little being, labeled as the Property Clerk labels a piece of stolen goods, is consigned to the care of a nurse, who for one dollar per week gives the child just about the proportion of a mother's love which one would naturally suppose that paltry sum could purchase. Among these children there will now and then be one whose hold on life cannot readily be shaken. Sturdy constitutions, inherited from robust parents, fit them to endure the hardships which have fallen to their lot; but by far the larger part have not sufficient vitality to supply their puny frames with force enough for motion. Their limbs hanging lifelessly and refusing to bear any weight; eyelids drooping with disease; eyeballs lustreless and fixed; flesh consumed by disease until the shriveled skin hangs loosely about their delicate bones, and sores breaking out on their heads and eating away their legs and arms, all tell that the crimes of the fathers are being visited upon the children. Such subjects would seem to require the tenderest care to keep them alive. Money could hardly compensate skillful nurses for tending such masses of corruption as are sometimes brought the Governors to be disposed of. On Saturday they invited several gentlemen to accompany them to see some of their children at nurse, it having been authoritatively stated that they were badly cared for and willfully neglected. Governor SMITH, the Chairman of the Committee on Out-Door Poor, assured those who, in accordance with the invitation had assembled at the Rotunda, that the children had not been cleaned and washed—much less "whitewashed"—to be ready for the proposed examination. By way of preparing the minds of those present for what they were to witness, it was stated that a year and a half ago the Managers of the Home for the Friendless selected thirty-four of these poor unfortunates to rear and care for in their institution. In fourteen months twenty-two of this number were dead.

The first nurse visited on Saturday lived at No. 186 Third-street. The lower part of the building is occupied by a wholesale Wine and Liquor Store, where, according to the signs, everything is dispensed from "Jamaica Rum" to "Aniseed Rose" and "Perfect Love." As the procession, numbering in all seven persons, entered the house, doors began to open on all sides, and dirty and curious faces peered out as though their owners thought a Sheriff with his *posse* were about to take forcible possession of the premises. Up, and still up we mounted, the air growing denser and fouler as we ascended, until the accumulated stenches became altogether too complicated to be analyzed. Finally the door of the desired room was reached. On knocking, a dirty Irishwoman came, and the delegation was ushered into a dimly-lighted apartment, perhaps 8x10 feet square. The floor was partially scrubbed. In one corner was an unmade bed. Apparently the woman understood the object of the visit, for going immediately to a closet, the dimensions of which were about 4x6 feet, she brought out first a child a couple of years old. There was a stupidity about his lustreless eye, which, together with a head of unnatural size, impressed the spectators painfully. But WALTER CRAIG, for that was the boy's name, was but the type of one class. On being asked for the other child of which she was taking care, the nurse brought from the same close, dark room a puny baby, whose flesh *marasmus* had consumed until the bones were clothed only with skin, of a livid, death-like hue. ANNIE McGOWAN, the woman said, was eleven days old last June, when she was given in her charge. Since that time she had not been well, yet she had never been sick enough to have the doctor. Here disease had been aping famine, and the work it had accomplished was so similar that one would naturally have inferred that the little sufferer was in want of necessary sustenance. The sight, with the close, damp air of the room, was sickening, and the pure atmosphere outside, which was reached as speedily as possible, was the best and surest relief.

At No. 206 Avenue C there was a slight improvement in the character of the nurse, of the room, and of the children. Mrs. WARD is a married woman, and an American. Her apartments were tolerably clean, and RACHEL LOGAN, the two-year-old baby of which she had charge, had more vitality than poor little ANNIE MCGOWAN. Mrs. W.'s three children had formed quite an attachment for RACHEL during the two months she had been with them. The oldest cried when she was lifted from the cradle, fearing that she was to be taken away from them.

The next visit was to a front room on the same floor, where lived Mrs. GOSS. She was practicing what numerous females theorize upon, Woman's-Right' doctrines. Mr. G. was at home tending the babies, while his wife was out. "Come to see the babies, have you?" was his first exclamation. Three of his own children were in the room, their hair, like his, uncombed and of a brilliant auburn. On the table were a pile of dirty dishes and a quantity of food. Without waiting for an answer to his question, Mr. Goss stepped into the bedroom adjoining, and returned dancing up and down a sickly-looking baby of the same class we had already seen. "What's his name, Mr. Goss?" said one of the visitors. "HORACE GREELEY," he replied. "HORACE GREELEY," shouted three or four voices in chorus. "Sure that's it, HORACE GREELEY; that's what BRIDGET calls him." The shouts of laughter which followed roused the half-stupid child into a state bordering upon sensibility, and Mr. G., apparently unconscious of the greatness which had been thrust on the infant which he held in his arms, proceeded, "'Deed, an' it was a small one when we got it. It's nigh on a year we've had it, and we've taken as good care of it as we have of our own childers." A statement which was perfectly consistent with the condition in which we found HORACE GREELEY and Mr. Goss' "childers." Mr. G.'s apologies for his wife's absence followed the visitors as they retreated down the stairs.

At No. 193 Seventh-street ALICE McPHILLIPS resides. Her room was dirty. Coal was scattered over the floor, and on the table were crusts of bread from which everything eatable had been dug out by hungry hands. The child which she had charge of she received last November. There was a wild look about its blue eyes which was far from natural. The stuff which she had received from the department to make clothes of for the child had not been touched, because Mrs. McP. had been sick, as she asserted again and again. Her husband is a very old man and follows the business of junk gathering

When the inspection of the premises had been completed, Mrs. McP. broached the inquiry, "Are yes pleased with the baby?" Governor SMITH replied that she must "stick up" if she wanted to keep it. "But I've not been able; I was taken sick and"— Before the sentence was finished the company were on their way to MARY GOLDER'S. Here was the first child we had yet seen who had vitality enough to cry as healthy babies generally do.

The very names of the children of whom ROSE TEAGUE had charge, told of a woman whose heart was fixed on something more poetical than a dollar a week she earned for nursing them. There was "Babie Bell" a little sickly thing but evidently well cared for. The four children in the room were all Alms house children originally. The two eldest she had adopted as her own. For one of them she had procured the papers only the day before and as she told of it her eyes sparkled with pleasure. When they had been sick she had hired a doctor to prescribe for them, paying his bills herself. Her apologies for the condition of her room which was far neater than any yet visited were profuse. Had she known visitors were coming she would have fixed the children up she said.

ESTHER BURNS, at No. 322 Eighth-street, was a hearty-looking Irish woman, with true national wit. Besides the Almshouse baby of which she had charge there were one or two children in the room of her own. Subsequently the company paid their respects to SIMEON DRAPER, a light-haired boy, bright and cheerful, and to TIEMANN COOPER, a poor, sickly child. She saw the light first on the day Mayor TIEMANN was elected to the office he now holds. Visits were made promiscuously in Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets. Mrs. FROST, the mother of the woman who visits the children once every three months, and sees that they are properly cared for, had five infants under her charge. Some of them would sit on the floor, almost motionless, for hours, as disease had paralyzed their limbs and rendered them incapable of motion. But all were cared for tenderly and properly. Mrs. GORDON, in Thirty-sixth-street, made nursing these children her sole business. Six were under her charge, and everything was arranged for their comfort. The other places visited varied slightly from those of which sketches are given above. There were children in the different localities of all degrees of health and cleanliness. Some, who were three or four years old, could not bear their weight upon their feeble limbs, and it was uncertain whether they would ever be able to stand. Others had scrofulous sores covering their bodies, and disease had so eaten into their very bones, that it seemed as if it would not loosen its hold until it deprived the little sufferers of life and misery at the same time. The wonder is not that these unfortunate heirs to their parents' disease and shame should be no better cared for, but that one dollar a week should secure them such attention as they do receive. It was evident that no special preparations could have been made for Saturday's tour. It came unexpectedly, to the majority at least, of those visited, and justice to those having supervision of these children demands that the statement should be made that they seem to have done all the peculiar circumstances would permit to make them comfortable.

Professor Mitchel in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seldom been so impressed with the importance of clear and correct views of great truths as in hearing Professor MITCHEL'S two Astronomical lectures in Brooklyn. My family have become quite a family of Astronomers; and, in place of the idle talk of the city, the vast works of the Almighty have become our theme. I feel very anxious that every father should give his household an opportunity, while he may not enjoy again, of becoming acquainted with truths which have been developed only by the arduous toil and labor of some of the greatest minds which have ever lived. A FATHER.

Export of Specie.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, took out nearly two hundred passengers, and upwards of $200,000 in specie.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are now the only remedies used in the great public hospitals for the cure of bronchial affections, quinsy, measles and small-pox. Every doctor of skill uses them in his practice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 12.

$55,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	50	Hudson. Riv. R. R.	32¾
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	100	do	s30 32⅝
3,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	100	do	b60 32¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅝	100	do	32¾
10,000	do	s20 84¾	50	do	b30 34⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, new Bs	84½	300	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
1,000	Erie R. R. 2d M. Bs	88	300	do	13¾
1,000	L. R. R. & M. G. Bs, '62	90	100	Harlem P. R. P.	b30 39¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	88½	350	do	39⅝
50,000	do	s10 88⅝	300	do	s30 39
1,000	C St. P. & F. D.	gb 10	375	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14
65	Bank State N. Y.	102½	100	do	b30 14
5	Bank Commerce	101	200	Reading R. R.	b10 47⅝
15	Park Bank	105¾	40	do	47¾
200	Canton Co.	20¾	300	do	s60 47
50	Man. Gas Co	152¾	100	do	s15 47⅛
34	Del. & Hud. Cl. C.	99¾	200	do	47⅜
100	do	s60 99¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	b10 49¾
100	do	s60 99¾	200	do	49¾
13	do	99⅝	100	do	s30 49¾
100	Dor. Free Store Co.	5½	100	do	b60 50
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	75	50	do	49⅞
100	do	s10 75	150	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	18⅝
100	do	s30 75	100	M. So. & N. Ia. G. sck.	45
210	do	75¾	150	do	45⅛
150	do	b30 75¾	150	do	45⅛
360	do	75¾	50	do	s10 45⅝
100	do	b60 76	200	Panama Railroad	115
100	do	b60 76⅛	625	do	114¾
100	do	b10 76¾	100	do	s60 114
100	Cum. Preferred	21¾	50	do	s10 114⅜
200	do	b30 21⅞	50	Ill. Cent. R.	b60 66¾
350	N. Y. C. ex d.	opg 78¾	30	Sal. & Chic. R. R.	68¼
100	do	b60 78¾	100	Gleve. & Tol. R.	s10 31
100	do	b&c 78¾	100	do	31
15	do	78⅞	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R	60¼
57	Erie Railroad	13⅞	50	do	s60 60
10	do	13⅜	200	do	60¼
50	do	b30 13⅜	200	do	s30 60¾
6	Chic., Burl'n & Q. R.	49¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74	102¾	300	Harlem Railroad	13¾
5,000	Mo. State 6's	s60 84⅝	100	do	s30 13¾
5,000	do	84¾	100	do	b60 13⅞
4,000	H. R. R. 3d M. B.	74	250	Reading R. R.	48⅛
2,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B	24¾	500	do	s30 47⅜
20	Marine Bank	84⅜	300	do	48
10	do	84½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	50¾
50	Pa. M. S. S. Co.	77½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S	45⅝
100	do	78	50	Panama R. R.	s10 115
50	do	s10 78	100	do	s60 114¾
250	do	78¼	60	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	68¾
50	do	s30 77⅞	70	do	s30 68¾
350	do	78¾	200	Cleve. & Pitt. R.	31
100	do	b30 78¾	50	Chi & R. I. R. R.	b10 60¾
100	Canton Co.	s10 20¾	300	do	s60 60¾
80	N. Y. C. ex div	b30 79	50	do	s15 60¾
125	do	opg 79	100	do	60¾
100	do	b60 79¼	400	do	b60 60⅞
100	do	b30 79⅝	50	do	s30 60⅝
15	Erie Railroad	13⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31
100	Har. R. R. Pref	b30 39¾	100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	1½
200	do	s30 39¾			

MONDAY, Feb. 14—A. M.

The general Stock dealings of the past week were less unsettled than during the previous week. The market begins to conform, particularly in dividend securities, to the recent advance in the price of Money, which is now pretty well established, without sensibly diminishing the freedom of supply. The Bank rates are generally 6 ℘ cent. at call and for very choice 30@60-day bills, and 7 ℘ cent. on other paper up to 4 months. On the Street, private lenders are getting 7 ℘ cent on first-class bills 90 days to 6 months, and 8 ℘ cent. on some fair single-name paper, while on temporary loans they are placing money with the Stock Brokers at 5 ℘ cent., at which rate most of the old-established firms are well-supplied. As the whole change is the healthy result of the increased movement in general trade, the effect after a week or ten days' experience is rather to strengthen than diminish confidence in business prospects ahead, and in stock values dependent upon a return to something like former activity. A redistribution of the Street interest in several prominent Stocks, consequent in part upon the change referred to, has also tended to improve the general tone of the dealings, besides evidently equalizing more nearly the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts at the Board of Brokers. The following table indicates the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	102½@102¾
New-York Central	78⅛@79⅛@78¼@79
New-York and Erie	13⅞@13⅝
Reading	49@47⅛@48
Rock Island	60⅛@59⅛@61
Michigan Southern	18¾@18⅛@18⅝
Michigan Southern preferred	45¾@45⅔
Michigan Central	50⅛@49⅛@50⅛
Toledo	30¾@30⅛@31⅛@31⅛
Galena	69⅛@68⅞@68⅝
Illinois Central	66⅞@66⅛@67
Pacific Mail	76¾@70@74@73@79
Panama	116¾@116⅛@114¼@115⅛
Missouris	84⅛@81¾
Virginias	96@96⅛
Tennessees	89¾@89⅞
Illinois Central Bonds	87@88⅛
California Sevens	84⅛@84⅜
Hudson River	32¼@33@32¾
Harlem Preferred	40⅞@38@40@39⅜

The New Federal Stock is being a little more distributed to investment holders, but a sufficient amount is still afloat to render the price sluggish. On Saturday, 102⅜ ℘ cent. was paid to fill the orders at the board, and 102⅜ was bid at the close, the market manifesting more firmness. The same feeling obtained in State Stocks, particularly Missouris and Virginias. Tennessees were steady at 89¼@89¾. In regard to the Public Debt of Tennessee, we are permitted by one of our leading Bank officers to copy the following recent advices from the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, President of the Bank of Tennessee, and the fiscal agent of the State:

BANK OF TENNESSEE, Nashville, Jan. 26, 1859.

The General Assembly of '52 and '54 passed acts giving State *aid* to a large number of proposed railroads, and it was then estimated that if they were all completed, the debt of the State would be near twenty millions, (including indorsements.) Many of them had not been commenced when the Legislature met, in 1857, and they repealed so many of the charters as to reduce the prospective liability of the State between five and six millions. The supply of the Bonds lately on your market has been caused by the completion of some of the roads, and there are yet a few roads which are in progress and will be entitled to Bonds when the law is complied with. I may safely say that the whole indebtedness of the State, as the laws now stand, cannot exceed sixteen millions, of which the State debt proper exceeds but little over four millions; the balance of the debt is mainly Bonds loaned to railroads, secured by first mortgage. I may add that it was the settled purpose of the last General Assembly to issue no more Bonds, and to get rid of the prospective liabilities created by former Legislatures, as far as possible, without a violation of the public faith. I think I cannot be mistaken in saying that public opinion corresponds with the action of the last General Assembly, and that there is no reasonable ground for apprehending an increase of the indebtedness of the State. I may further add, that a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum is required by law to be paid by the railroads, which will extinguish these Bonds before maturity.

C. JOHNSON.

The whole Public Debt of Tennessee, by the late return, was about as follows:

Old Debt for Banking, State House, &c.	$4,017,000
Loans to Railroads (the regular Bonds)	6,100,000
Indorsements for Railroads	2,550,000
Total	$12,667,000

The regular 6 ℘ Cents. sold in our market constitute a First and only Mortgage lien upon 610 miles finished Railway, or $10,000 per mile. The indorsed Bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, the East Tennessee and Virginia Company, and the City of Memphis, constitute a First Mortgage Lien upon 255 miles of finished railway, besides the faith of the Companies and City, principals to the Bonds, and a Sinking Fund of 2 ℘ cent. a year, which runs after five years from the date of issue.

The dealings in New-York Central since Friday morning last are ex dividend, but we have made our quotations for the whole week as ex dividend, opening equal to 78½, advancing to 79½, receding to 78¼ and finally closing firm at 79@79⅛ ℘ cent. In New-York and Erie shares the business is not important, nor the fluctuations wide. The traffic of the Company in January settles up $304,707, as against $376,356 the same month last year. The management are understood to have closed a contract with a responsible party for completing the Long Dock improvement by the 1st Dec. next. The Reading movement was quite inconsiderable until Friday, when the quotation of 48½@49, as it had stood for nearly a week, gave way, and some heavy sales (about 8,000 shares) were pressed at 47⅞@47¼@47. On Saturday, the effect of this sudden fresh demonstration against the Stock was to create a demand for certificates for delivery and to advance the price to 48 ℘ cent. The certificates among the New-York Brokers have been reduced by Philadelphia purchasers to 8,700 shares, of which 3,950 shares stand in the name of a single firm connected with the Philadelphia business. Rock Island Shares have shown increased firmness since Tuesday, when the market took about 3,500 shares at 59½, mostly sold by one house, and then gradually advanced to 61 ℘ cent. at the close on Saturday. In the other Western stocks, it will be noticed that the changes of the week were not very marked. The turn of the speculative contest on Rock Island, without being accounted for by any improvement as yet in the traffic of the line, is in favor of the *Bull* account. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail are nearly as violent as week before last. At one time there were eager sellers on time at 70, and even a fraction below that figure; while at the close, the buyers came in, apparently without limit as to price, and the stock went to 79 ℘ cent. Various surmises were afloat on Saturday, after the delivery of the California and Central American mails, in regard to what has happened or is to happen in either quarter, or at home, or touching the Mail Company, or the price and prospects of their shares. No news, however, was permitted to transpire from the office, if, indeed, anything new had been received, beyond the fact that the confirmation of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty opens two routes to the Mail steamers instead of one, if in fighting VANDERBILT the Company should elect to run a second line in conjunction with WHITE & YELVERTON across Nicaragua. They have the ocean steamers extra to do so, and WHITE has the lake and river boats already on that Isthmus for the transit. Panama shares went down on the news to 114¼ ℘ cent., but soon rallied to 115¼@115½ ℘ cent. The effect of the impending competition for the California trade will undoubtedly be to increase, while it cheapens the travel and freight business to and from the Pacific, and, in any event, the heaviest part must necessarily be done over the Panama Railroad. Harlem Preferred fluctuated from 40⅞ down to 38, and up again to 40@39¼. Hudson Shares and Harlem Common Stock were comparatively steady. Illinois Central Construction Bonds advanced 1½ ℘ cent. The general market left off firm.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, during the past week, was again quite active in the Import entries, as well as in the sale of Dry Goods, from first hands, to the City and Country jobbers. The total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,905,578, as against $2,028,955 the corresponding week last year. The Customs paid in cash were $659,000, and in Treasury bills $92,000 for the week. The Sub-Treasury balance, though assisted from this quarter, and also by some further settlements for the New Loan, was not quite so high at the close as at the beginning of the week, the Government disbursements being on a liberal scale. The figure stands $8,040,933, as against $8,103,546 at the close of the previous week. The Export of Specie for the week is $361,550, against $48,850 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce, $923,817 against $865,156 same week last year. The receipts of Gold from California, which came to hand on Saturday morning, too late to be counted in the Bank Averages of the week, are $1,319,924, comparing with $1,348,507 same packet last year. The impression on the Street is that the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will show a considerable decrease in the line of Discounts, and a further falling off in the average of Specie, though the Banks will start the week with near a million and a half in vault over the average, acquired from the California arrival and the Sub-Treasury disbursement of Saturday. The last average was $25,991,441.

According to the Custom-house tables which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of the current Treasury year to the 31st of Jan., amounted to...$109,973,000
Add two weeks in February...12,383,319
Total since July 1...$122,356 319
Same time in 1858...114,191,801
Increase since July 1...$8,164,518

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including foreign articles reexported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are...$32,080,000
Add two weeks in February...2,226,718
Total since July 1...$34,306,712
Same time last year...41,604,478
Decrease this year...$7,297,754

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York to Jan. 31...$15,947,000
Add two weeks in February...968,519
Total since July 1...$16,915,519
Same time last year...29,684,120
Decrease since July 1...$12,768,601

Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, the Stock Auctioneer, has compiled the official returns of the Fire Insurance Companies in this City, made to the State Comptroller and reported to the Legislature. The table can be had on application at his office. The following are the most prominent items in each return:

Name.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Income.	Div'd's.
Astor	1851	$150,000	$55,225	$71,206	16
Eire	1824	200,000	41,000	44,724	12
American	1857	200,000	47,638	56 921	12
Atlantic	1851	150,000	108,707	112 737	20
Arctic	1853	250,000	52,121	89,290	13
Adriatic	1858	150,000	22,208	1,642	—
Beekman	1853	200,000	37,863	60,645	12
Broadway	1849	200,000	83,000	63,630	12
Brevoort	1857	150,000	20,002	31,734	6
Brooklyn	1824	102,000	68,549	88,780	20
Bowery	1823	300,000	45,000	92,378	20
City	1833	210,000	134 825	86 436	22
Corn Ex	1853	200,000	80 752	149,841	20
Commonwealth	1853	250,000	33,347	63,674	16
Commercial	1850	200,000	60,000	88,615	16
Clinton	1850	250,000	48,000	69,930	18
Continental	1853	500,000	131,458	271,502	12
Columbia	1853	200,000	29,000	54,327	12
Citizens	1837	150,000	167,405	95,900	22½
East River	1835	150,000	23,500	46,103	12
Empire City	1850	200,000	53,718	57,472	14
Exchange	1857	150,000	33,000	72,381	11
Eagle	1806	300,000	122,558	94,526	20
Excelsior	1853	200,000	54,483	98,707	13
Fireman's Fund	1858	150,000	15,000	22,701	—
Firemen's	1825	204,000	57,000	96,929	20
Fulton	1853	150,000	78,237	102,439	17
Greenwich	1834	200,000	41,377	45,630	14
Goodhue	1857	200,000	26,010	45,887	12
Grocers'	1850	200,000	33,500	44 689	12
Great Western	1857	1,000,000	881,436	2,479 800	17
Gebhard	1857	200,000	23,500	43,990	10
Gallatin	1857	150,000	11,333	27,410	5
Hope	1856	150,000	23 640	53,579	10
Hanover	1852	200,000	38,266	58,839	12
Howard	1825	250,000	133,950	174,422	30
Home	1853